The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,159.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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First insertion	7	As. per line.
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In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "Arabia," 1,027 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. J. Ballantine, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 2nd March, at noon.

	March.			March.
Leave Bombay	2		Leave Galle	10
,, Carwar	3		,, Negapatam	12
,, Mangalore	4		,, Madras	15
,, Cannanore	5		,, Coconada	17
,, Calicut	6		,, Vizagapatam	18
,, Beypore	5		,, Bimlipatam	18
,, Cochin	6		,, Gopalpore	19
,, Tuticorin	8		,, False Point	20
,, Colombo	8		Arrive Calcutta	21

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Feb.	Feb.	Down.	Feb.	Feb.
Leave Bombay	8	& 22	Leave Bussorah	26	& 12
,, Kurrachee	12	26	,, Fao	26	12
,, Guadur	13	27	,, Bushire	28	14
	Mar.	Mar.		Mar.	Mar.
,, Muscat	16	2	,, Linga	2	16
,, Bunder Abbas	18	4	,, Bunder Abbas	4	18
,, Linga	19	5	,, Muscat	6	20
,, Bushire	22	8	,, Guadur	8	22
,, Fao	23	9	,, Kurrachee	10	24
Arrive Bussorah	24	10	Arrive Bombay	13	27

The Steam-ship "Ethopia," 1,132 tons, 500 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on Monday, the 22nd February, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine ship "Earl Russell," well known in the Australian passengers line, owned by Messrs. John Lidgett & Sons, London W. C., Sargant, Commander, having a great portion of her Cargo engaged. For freight or passage apply to

BELL, VENTZ, & LUCIUS, Agents.

Bombay, 17th February 1869.

FOR LONDON.

(With prompt despatch.)

THE fine A 1 Ship "Lady McDonald," 632 Tons Register, Captain Kennedy, having the greater portion of her Cargo already engaged. For Freight apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

FOR ENGLAND via HAVRE.

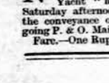
(To sail about end of March.)

THE new A 1 Iron Clipper Ship "Talisman," 1,200 tons register, W. Bartlett, R. N. R., Commander. This Ship has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and will be despatched as above. For further particulars apply on board to Captain Bartlett, or to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th February 1869.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about 1st proximo.)



THE A 1 Clipper ship "Erie," 1,010 tons Register, Captain Raisbeck, has good accommodation for a few first class passengers, and will be despatched as above. For further particulars apply on board to Captain Raisbeck, or to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th February 1869.

NOTICE to PASSENGERS, &c.—The Steam Yacht "Reform" will leave the Apollo Bunder every Saturday afternoon, until further notice, at quarter past 4 for the conveyance of Passengers and others to and from the outgoing P. & O. Mail Steamer, returning from the latter at 5 P.M.

Fare.—One Rupee each way. No heavy Luggage can be carried.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS. No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, by the Proprietor of the Byculla Hotel.

This Establishment is now open. The Charges are on the same moderate scale as those charged at the Bombay Establishment.

There is an excellent Billard Table.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are all of the first quality.

N. B.—There is an extensive range of Bedrooms; and separate Bungalows for the use of Families are about to be erected.

THE DIVAN EXCHANGE. 5, Apollo Street.

This useful Institution,

The first of its kind,

Needs no recommendation

To the Public mind;

FOR HERE

Good Digestion waits on Appetite, and Billiards (Companion to Health) on both.

"You can't gild refined gold or paint the lily."—Shakespeare, or any other man.

LONDON HOTEL. No. 9, Grant Road—opposite the Theatre.

The undersigned having purchased the above Hotel, begs to inform the Public, that he has reopened the same, and trusts by strict attention to the comfort of his Constituents to merit their patronage.

The premises have been thoroughly repaired and refitted, and now afford excellent accommodation for monthly boarders on moderate terms.

The Proprietor guarantees to supply the best Wines, Beers, Spirits, &c., that can be procured, and charge for the same at a moderate rate.

The above Hotel has two large Billiard Rooms, with first class Tables.

The Proprietor will at all times pay strict attention to the respectability of the Establishment.

PESTONJEE FURDOONJEE, Proprietor.

TO SPORTSMEN.

A best Patent Centre fire D. B. L. Gun, No. 3,527, in best Oak and leather case, furnished complete, Patent Cartridge loading Machine, waterproof gun cover and bottle of Oil, 400 best C. F. cases, 2 lbs. of Wads, and box of caps for Cartridges	Rs.	750 0
A Dougal's single muzzle loading Tiger Rifle in case with fittings		600 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY. THACKER, VINING, &

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS RECEIVED FEBRUARY 15.

	Rs.	a.
The Royal Engineer; by Sir F. B. Head	9	0
Napoleon at Fontainebleau and Elba; by the late General Neil Campbell	11	4
Gun, Rod, and Saddle; Personal Experiences by "Ubique"	5	12
Ralph the Bailiff; by Miss Braddon	4	8
Year Book of Photography, 1869	0	12
Orval; or, the Fool of Time; by Robert Lytton (Owen Meredith)	6	12
Changed Aspects of Unchanged Truth; by J. K. H. B.	2	12
Phantasmagoria; by E. Carroll	4	8
Baron Munchausen. Coloured Plates	31	8
Gouff's Royal Cookery Book	3	12
Malton's Illustrated Company Drill. Small edition	5	12
Dante's Purgatorio and Paradiso. English edition	5	12
James' Took of the Passions	5	12
Thackeray's Burlesques. New Illustrated edition	2	12
Boccaccio's Decameron	5	12
Maclaren's Physical Education (Gymnastic)	17	4
Marshman's History of India, 3 vols.	8	0
London Society, Vol. July to Dec. 1868	2	12
Verdant Green, &c.	0	12
The Isle of Gold	5	0
Smith's Student's Manual of Modern Geography	0	12
London after Dark	0	12
Nobody's Child	0	12
Snowed up	2	4
De fir-hat's Les orphelins de Treguerec	2	4
Paul Perret's Le Savoir-faire de Mdlle de Saint ay	2	4
Aline Ali; par Andre Leo	4	8
Le roman du capuchin; par H. Murger	2	4
Le fond de la Tuve; par L. Sonrel	1	8
Les Merveilles de la Peinture; par Louis Viardat	1	8
Madame Goubard's Embroidery Book	0	12

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st Class £45, 2nd Class £25. } Exclusive of
To Trieste—1st Class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on every alternate Wednesday commencing on 10th March; returning from Suez to leave about the 1st and 15th of every month.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere it Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Neera," Captain Hanscom, will be despatched on the 25th February.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

1 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps,
2 ,, Under Vests.	1 Mantle.
2 ,, Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 ,, Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 ,, Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 ,, Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 ,, Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat,
1 ,, White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Dozen of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking at India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The "Bombay Gazette" Overland Summary is now Ready.

It contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

	Rs.	as.
Annual Subscription	12	0
Single Copy	0	4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

GOOD BOARD and LODGINGS are to be had on moderate terms in one of the most agreeable and healthy situations in the Fort. Address A. F., "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED, Board and Lodging, for a single Gentleman, in or near the Fort. Apply, stating terms, to A. B.," care of Messrs. Soundy & Co., Rampart Row.

WANTED, two competent Overseers for employment in this Office. None need apply except those who have had experience in the preparation of Plans and Estimates of Buildings, and can survey and draw neatly.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM, Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 18th February 1869.

FOR SALE, a 14 inch Level, by Troughton and Simms. Has been used, but is in good order.—Price, Cash, Rs. 200.

A 5 inch Transit, by same makers. Also in good order.—Cash, Rs. 300. Apply to

Bombay, 19th February 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a large number of Europe Blankets, Water Proof Sheets, and Tarpaulins will be sold by Public Auction, at the Commissariat Depot, Colaba, near the Causeway, at 12 noon, the 22nd instant, and every successive day until the whole are disposed of.

Terms—Cash; and the lots to be cleared away forthwith.

L. DAVIES, Major, Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 19th February 1869.

NOTICE.—The Land Mortgage Bank of India (Credit Foncier Indien) Limited are prepared to receive applications for purchase of sundry properties in

BOMBAY, POONA AND KIRKEE, BROACH, SHOLAPORE, PANCHGUNNY, KURRACHEE.

Particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager, at the Bank's Offices, in Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

SALE of LANDED PROPERTY at OOMERKADY.—On Monday the 1st day of March, at 4 P.M., Messrs. Heeralall & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagees, Scilla Kerringjee, Tricum Hunnajee, Tarra Motecjee and Nowla Pittajee, on account and risk of the Mortgagor, Domingo Alphonso:—

All that messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing in the Fazendaree ground belonging to N. S. De Esperanga, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Domercady, admeasuring 28 feet in breadth, and 29 feet in length or thereabouts, standing in the Books of the Collector of Assessment, in the name of John Di-Affoso, under No. 144, and bounded as follows:—

On the east and north by the property of the John De-Affenso, on the west and south by public passage.

For further particulars apply at the Office of the undersigned, No. 6, Rampart Row, Fort.

18th February 1869. HEERALALL & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50, with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING and OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks, with Calendar, Thermometer Barometer, &c., &c. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches, which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

Remington's Building, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French and German Jewellery.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery and Musical Boxes carefully repaired FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS, in great variety. A speciality of lever action 8-day Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

ROSSELET and Co. Established 1858.

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND ENGRAVERS.

6, Meadow Street,

Importers of English and Foreign Watches and Jewellery of all kinds.

Sole Agents in India for Pateck, Benoit, and Courvoisier Brothers' Watches.

Always on hand a large stock of Gold and Silver Watches of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, Railway Time-keepers, (Keyless), Repeaters, and Soldiers' Watches.

Guarantee given with every Watch.

A beautiful assortment of made Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware.

American, French, and English Clocks in great variety.

Repairs of all kinds carefully executed. Orders from up-country stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with a remittance. ROSSELET & Co

SAVORY AND MOORE'S IMPROVED LIEBIG'S FOOD, AS USED IN THE ROYAL NURSERY FOR INFANTS AND CHILDREN.

Keeps good in all climates.

"The Infant Prince has taken this Food for some months past, and thrives upon it as a Prince should."—Social Science Review.

"The saving of time and trouble is of the utmost consequence. This food is a Real Improvement on the ordinary kinds."—The Lancet.

"This Food is eminently adapted to the food of Infants, being highly nourishing, and, what is of the greatest consequence, of easy digestibility."—Dr. Hassal's Analytical report.

"The best preparation. It resembles mother's milk as closely as possible."—Dr. Herbert Barker on Right Food for Infants.

IMPORTED OVERLAND.

In Tins, Cash As. 14. Credit Re. 1 0.

SOLE AGENTS—

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

KEROSINE OIL STREET LIGHTING.—At a Meeting of the Bombay Bench of Justices, on the 22nd ultimo, Mr. Crawford the Municipal Commissioner, remarked as follows:—

"He had now 500 Kerosine Lamps" (referring to our Lamps) "and by and bye they would have more." He also said that "when the Municipality had more Kerosine Lamps on hand they "could intimate to the Gas Company to take their burning materials out of the Municipality's Lamps, for the Municipality "could supply themselves from Kerosine."

The above very valuable testimony as to the advantages of Kerosine over Gas, or any Oil extant, has been corroborated by other Municipalities we have supplied with Lamps during the past year.

The Commissary General of the Army has also reported favourably upon these Lamps for Barrack lighting.

In fact for any out-door lighting where a light is required, that neither wind or rain effects, or for lighting Railway Stations, Factories, Verandahs, &c. this Lamp is invaluable. The cost of maintaining these Lights is less than Cocoanut or Castor Oil, and very much less than Gas.

Further particulars may be had on application to the undersigned, who have large shipments of Kerosine Oil Street Lamps in progress, both Overland and via the Cape.

FARNHAM & Co.

2, Apollo Street, Bombay, 1st January 1869.

WANTED.

WANTED, for the Steam Factory H. M.'s Dockyard, a Brass and Loam Moulder. Application (producing Testimonials) to be made in person at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine, GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 8th February 1869.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

OFFICE TO LET.—To let, the Commodious Premises, situated at 23 Church Gate Street, at present occupied by Messrs. Bell, Ventz, and Lucius. Apply to

WALLACE & Co.

TO be LET, an airy and large sized Bungalow, situated at Girgaum Back Road, No. 153A, next door to Rev. Mr. Weatherhead. For particulars apply to Mr. N. M. Putlioo, in next door left hand.

TO LET, Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings and in the Old Commissariat Building. Also the premises in Forbes Street, adjoining Messrs. Bennett and Co.'s.

Apply to the Manager Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited), Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO LET—LOCKSLEY HALL—A spacious and airy Bungalow at Bellasis Road, suitable for a large Family, with commodious Stabling, Godowns, Cook and Out-Houses attached. For Rent apply at the Office of the undersigned, 6, Rampart Row, Fort.

HEERALALL & Co.

TO BE LET, from the 1st February next, a large House at Breach Candy, at present in the occupation of Mr. C. Tiwadee. For rent and further particulars apply to Mr. Nowrojee Jehanghier Gamudia, at No. 6, Byramjee Homejee Lane.

26th January 1869.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT

TO MESSRS. MERCHANTS, and RESIDENTS, in Western India: Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., Dean Lane, Bombay, for such Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, as

Amontillado, a choice after-dinner Wine.

Braunberger, a fragrant dessert Wine.

Clarets, of the best growths to ordinary, in Quarts and Pints See List.

Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies.

Curacoa, white or orange, in Quarts and Pints.

Chablis, the Wine to be served with Fish.

Cherry Brandy, after-dinner Liqueur.

Dry and Very Dry Champagne, in Magnums, Quarts, and Pints, Three qualities.

East India Madeira, of magnificent character.

Fine Sparkling Nonpareil and other Hocks, specially prepared for India.

Gin, best London distilled, dry and soft.

Geneva, best Dutch.

Hochheimer, a light refreshing Wine in hot weather.

Invalids' Port, really and truly splendid Wine.

Johannisberger, a rich delicate Cabinet Wine.

Liebfraumilch, another style of Cabinet after-dinner Wine.

Moselle Nonpareil, the finest sparkling, brilliant condition.

Marsala, pale Virgin, good dinner Wine.

Macon, cheap quality dinner Burgundy.

Nuits, a dinner Burgundy, medium quality.

Orange Bitters, pure, recommended for use before dinner.

Ports of various qualities, in Quarts or Pints.

(Quotations given at Dean Lane, Bombay.)

Rum, the best of old landed Jamaicas.

Rudesheimer, full bodied dinner Hock.

Sauterne, delicate and fine flavoured.

Traminer Forster, a very choice dessert Hock.

(Unexceptionally good Terms.)

Very old and choice pale Cognacs to medium quality.

Whisky, Scotch and Irish, old, soft, and mellow.

Xeres Wines, in six styles, dry and pale, gold, &c.

Yquem Sauternes, shipped to order.

Zara Maraschino di, a choice Liqueur.

NOTICE.

Our heart-shaped Labels, originated and used by us since 1815, are now extensively copied in India, we beg our friends and the public will ask for our Trade-mark Label when ordering Spirits, and so prevent fraud.

Being Wine Merchants in the fullest sense of the term, and first hands, we offer our Wines for sale at one profit between the grower and consumer. Our terms to Traders on orders of 30 dozens, are equal to growers' quotations, and in like manner, we give excellent value to private consumers, from whom we ask a trial order, and solicit comparison with other brands at our quotations.

Traders indenting on us for not less than 100 dozens of any one Wine, (Champagne and Moselle included) may have their own names branded on the Corks if desired.

We take Shipping Orders for Wines in Wood:

Clarets, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.

Sherries, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

Ports, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

Cognacs and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS.

Established in Bordeaux and London in 1815, and in India in 1832.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Mark Lane. Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches, Villiers Street, Strand.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Chapu de Mars. Agencies—Paris—Pau—Bagneres de Bigorre—Bagneres de Luchon—Cannes—Nice—Biarritz—San Remo —Hyeres—Dieppe—Brussels.

REPRESENTATIVES

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

NOTICE.—BASS & Co.'s BEER in WOOD.—Orders can be registered at the Office of the undersigned for last October's Brew, expected to arrive about the end of March.

LYON & Co.

Bombay, 11th February 1869.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Barclay and Perkin's Porter, bottled by J. W. Bridges and Sons, London.

Quarts, Rs. 5	per dozen.	
Pints, ,, 3		

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

CHARLES TOVEY and SON.

Messrs Owen and Okell, Agents of the above Eminent, Shippers, have for sale the following Wines:—

		Quarts 1 and 3 Doz. Cases. per doz.	Pints 2 Doz Cases. per doz.
Sherries.	Amontillado	Rs. 28	Rs. —
	No. 2 White Seale	,, 32	,, 17
	,, 3 Green Seal	,, 24	,, —
	,, 1 Ruby Capsule	,, 40	,, 21
	,, 3 "Crowns" Solera	,, 44	,, 23
Sauternes.	Two headed Eagle	,, 25	,, 13½
Clarets.	No. 4 White Capsule	,, 15	,, —
	,, 3 ,, ,,	,, 20	,, 11
	,, 2 c Blue Capsule	,, 24	,, 13
	,, 2 ,,	,, 30	,, 16
	,, 2 Yellow Capsule	,, 36	,, 19
	,, 1 Two headed Eagle	,, 40	,, 21

Orders for the undermentioned shipments *(shortly expected to arrive,)* can now be registered:—

Per "Noel," from Bordeaux,

Cognac, Sauternes.

Per "Courier-de-Bombay," from Bordeaux,

White and Red Burgundies, Champagne, Cognac, Claret.

Per "Gaulois," from Bordeaux,

Champagne, Claret.

Per "Merwanjee Framjee," from London,

Hock, Moselle, Hollands, Geneva.

Per "Star of the South," from London,

Moselle.

Per "Hindustan" from London.

Islay, Malt, and Irish Whiskey, Old Tom, Port.

OWEN AND OKELL.

Agents Bombay Presidency, For Charles Tovey and Son.

Agents for Bengal—Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., Calcutta. Also, E. I. Burton Pale Ale, bottled by "Parle," in prime condition Rs. 4-12 per doz. quarts.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned.

CHAMPAGNE.

			Rs.
Champagne		Titus Nephouse	Quarts 18
do.	Rose	F. Wegmann	,, —
do.		B. & E. Ayer	,, 36

SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE.

Sparkling	Schwarzhofberg	F. Kehrmann	Quarts 34
do.	Hock	do.	,, 22
do.	Moselle	do.	,, 22
do.	Moselle Muscated	do.	,, 30
do.	Moselle No. 2	Titus Newhouse	,, —
do.	Moselle No. 2	do.	Pints 31
do.	Moselle No. 1	do.	Quarts 22
do.	Moselle No. 1	do.	Pints 23

STILL HOCK.

Queen Victoria Vineyard		G. M. Palstmann Son	Quarts 54
do.		do.	,, 48
Marcobrunner		do.	,, 30
Boxbentel Steinwein		do.	,, 24
Liebfraumilch		Gobr. Schmits	,, 18
Hochheimer		do.	,, 36
Schloss Johannisberg		do.	,, 36
Rudesheimer		do.	,, 36

CLARETS.

Bages Pauliac		R. G. Hobbs & Co.	,, 34
Milon Laffite		do.	,, 34
Clos Fourlet St. Emillion		do.	,, 28
Vini canon		H. & C. Balaresque.	,, 24
Chateau de Fraudis		do.	,, 19
Chateau Larose		H. Hernozant & Co.	,, 24
Chateau Leoville		do.	,, 19
Baumes Sauterne Superior Montheuil		Fraucilis Aine	do. ,, 36
Chateau Bel Air St. Julien Medoc		do.	,, 24
Chateau Delorme Margaux		do.	,, 24

SUNDRY WINES AND BRANDIES.

Sherry	No. 4	Titus Newhouse	Quarts 26
Old Champagne Cognac		H. & C. Balaresque.	,, 22
Brandy		H. Hibelot & Co	,, 20
do.		R. G. Hobbs & Co.	,, 24
Old Cognac		do.	,, 30
Absinthe		do.	,, 30
Burgundy	Port	do.	,, 16
do.		do.	,, 16
Best Old Cognac		do.	,, 30
do.		Blanchy Freres & Co	,, 30
Brandy		John Bakes	,, 15
Boneckamp of Maagtitter		H. Underberg Albrecht	,, 20
Magenbitter		Idocius Roberts	,, 20

Terms—Cash.

Bombay, January 1869. VOLKART BROTHERS.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Brandy	'Otard Dupuy & Co.'	Rs.	30 per dozen.
Whiskey	'Dunville's Y.R.'	,,	18 ,,
Clarets	'Medoc'	,,	10 ,,
Do.	'Lormont'	,,	12 ,,

Bombay, 12th Sept. 1868. BLACKWELL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned.

Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at		Rs.	22 per doz.
Vieux	Do.	,,	18 ,,
Cognac	Do.	,,	16 ,,

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE. THE ORIGINAL BY JULES MUMM & Co.)

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
In cases of 1 dozen each	40 0	44 0

A fresh consignment, DIRECT, on sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. Frederick Geisler & Co., London:—

Champagne	Quarts, in Cases of	...	1 doz. each
Do.	Pints do.	2	,,
Moselle	Quarts do.	1	,,
Do.	Pints do.	2	,,
Hock	(Hockheimer) Quarts. do.	1	,,
Do.	(Marcobrunner) Qts. do.	1	,,
Eau De Cologne		6	Bottles in a Box.

Also,

Shipped by Messrs. Block, Grey, and Block:

Superior Larose Claret in cases of 1 doz. each.

Do. (St. Julien) ... 1 ,,

W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICES.

BEDFORD and COMPANY, FROM HUDSON and SONS, PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, LONDON.

Messrs. BEDFORD & Co. beg most respectfully to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Inhabitants of Bombay and the Mofussil that they have RE-OPENED the PREMISES at 22, Rampart Row, lately occupied by the well-known Firm of ROGERS & Co., where they intend to carry on business as PHARMACEUTICAL, DISPENSING, and FAMILY CHEMISTS.

The Shop has been entirely refitted, and the greatest care taken in selecting Drugs and Chemicals of the very best quality.

Mr. Bedford, the Manager, hopes, by strict attention to business, to obtain the confidence and patronage of the Public. He has had much practical experience as an Assistant in some of the leading Establishments in London, and has subsequently endeavoured, by a course of study at the College of Pharmacy, Bloomsbury Square, London, to obtain a thorough knowledge of his business.

All PRESCRIPTIONS and FAMILY RECIPES will be dispensed under the most scrupulous attention of the Manager, and no Chemicals will be used but what are manufactured according to the most select and approved formulæ given in the Pharmacopœia of the different Colleges, and all Drugs compounded at this Establishment will be found to possess those essential properties upon which their active principles depend.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s MEDICAL CIRCULAR.

Goa Powder.—This specific for Herpes is well worthy of trial for other diseases.

Goa Powder in Solution.—More rapid in action and less irritating. A weaker solution can also be prepared, miscible with Rosewater.

Leprosy.

Richardson's Styptic Colloid.

Richloride of Methylen.—The new Anæsthetic introduced by Dr. Richardson.

Extract of Meat Biscuits.—Very concentrated.

American Eclectic Remedies.—Leptandrin, Irisin, and many others.

Sulphurous Acid Spray Apparatus.—As recommended by Dr. Dewar, Dr. Fairman, and others, for cough, diseases of the chest, Typhoid Fever, &c.

Sulphurous Acid for abour.

Chest Expanding Braces.—For diseases of the chest and digestive organs.

India Rubber Tube Bags.—For the head and other parts; much superior to bladders, oiled silk, &c.

Syrup of Hypophosphate of Iron.—(Bullock and Reynold's.)

Chemical Food, or Compound Syrup of Phosphate of Iron (Parrish's formula.)

Syrup of Phosphate of Iron, Quinine, and Strychnia (Easton.)

D. S. KEMP & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Bombay

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

These chests all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K. & Co. would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixtures, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptive of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if suited to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

AUSTRALIAN EXTRACT OF BEEF.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES,

A large Consignment of the above Extract, in beautiful condition, has just been received by the undersigned, Agents for Messrs. H. M. Whitehead & Co., Clarence River, Australia, and is now being sold at the low price of Rupees Six per Pound.

Messrs. Whitehead & Co., who own some of the finest pasture land in Australia, now export their Extract to most quarters of the world. It is of exquisite flavour, keeps for an indefinite period, and makes the most delicious Soups, Gravies, Sauces, and Cordials.

Rs. 6 per lb. Considerable reduction in taking a large quantity.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

KEMP'S LIQUOR CH

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

Market quiet. Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi. of sh.	Paid up.	Last divi. dend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
...	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
3,140,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1750
3,000,000	500	all	5 do.	Ditto of Bombay New ...	540
3,750,000	1,000	all	11½ ps	Ditto of Madras ...	1650
800,000	200	all	6 p. c.	Chartered Bank of India A. & China ...	200
700,000	250	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	220
14,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London ...	200
4,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India.	140
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank ...	460

LAND COMPANIES.

2,180,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Company ...	1250
1,000,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphinstone Land ...	300
1,000,000	1,000	500	11-16	Do. New ...	325
...	1,000	1,000	Nil	Frere Land ...	75
100,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land ...	725
...	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning ...	275

PRESS COMPANIES.

40,000	2,000	1,100	200%	Albert Co. Kurrachee ...	900
75,000	3,000	850	300do.	Alexandra Press Co. ...	500
187,500	12,000	11,000	1250ps	Aye-Naj Press Co. ...	10,000
80,000	2,000	2,000	1000do.	Bombay Press Co. ...	1650
...	500	500	100do.	Do. New ...	410
...	1,880	1,880	100do.	Colaba Press Co. ...	2000
70,000	2,000	2,000	...	East India Press Co ...	1050
937,500	3,500	3,500	1000ps	Fort Press Co. ...	8900
60,000	2,000	1,800	100ps	Framji Cowasji Press ...	1165
400,000	6,000	4,000	425 ps	Hydraulic Press Co. ...	3400
20,000	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co. ...	800
300,000	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co. ...	210
50,000	2,500	1,000	200 ps	Prince of Wales Press ...	2500
45,000	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras...	135

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co. ...	850
125,000	2,500	all	137½	Alliance Spinning ...	1650
80,000	2,000	all	...	Arawajee ...	400
350,000	5,000	all	...	Bombay ...	2800
100,000	1,000	1,000	10 p.c.	Bombay United ...	830
...	500	500	12 p.c.	Bronch Mills ...	325
150,000	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning ...	1800
...	...	...	...	Great Eastern ...	1300
...	...	...	...	...	610
...	...	...	...	...	1025½
...	...	...	...	...	1425
...	...	...	...	...	1250
...	...	...	...	...	340

...COMPANIES.

...	...	...	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Con-solidated Stock ...	227
...	136.8.8	...	do.	Do. New £20 shares ...	198
£250	1,000	...	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1130
£18	1983.1	...	do.	Do. New Shares ...	Par.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	50	50		5 Mechanics' B'ld'g Co. ...	34
...	2,000	200	12	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company ...	150
100,000	500	all	3 p. c.	Treacher & Co. ...	225

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of Liquidation.		
1,045,000	500	500	Jan. "	Bank of Bombay ...	105
800,000	200	25	...	Do. China ...	5
2,000,000	200	100	May '67	Do. Guzerat ...	90
1,000,000	250	150	Aug. '67	B'bay Pr'dent'ry B'k.	38
2,000,000	200	200	Sept. '67	" Trig'n B'king	20
2,000,000	100	200	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank ...	75
1,000,000	250	250	Mar. '68	Central Bank ...	9
500,000	500	200	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula ...	19
...	100	200	May '67	Royal Bank ...	15
...	400	400	...	B'gal Cr'dit Mobilier	2
1,200,000	400	130	Apr. '67	Old Financial ...	5

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

...	2,000	1,000	...	Ap'loB'd'Warehouse	10
1,000,000	...	5,200	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co. ...	380
800,000	...	3,500	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	300
2,000,000	...	4,100	...	Frere Reclamation	140
...	...	3,500	...	Iron Shipping ...	260
...	...	...	...	Victoria Spinning ...	2000

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Bank ...	6 months' sight.	2s. 0 1/4d. to 2s. 0 5/16d.
Do. Credits ...	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 3/8d. to 2s. 7/16d.
Do. Documents.	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 9/16d. to 2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta ...	At sight.	99½
Do. ...	20 Do. do.	99
Madras ...	30 Do. do.	99
China ...	4 months' sight.	99

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent ...	112
Five per cent. ...	106
Four per cent. ...	94½
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...	105
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67 ...	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans ...	108
10 years' do. do. ...	107
5 years' do. do. ...	103¾
Six per cent. Municipal Loan. ...	98

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities ...	8 per cent.
Mercantile Bills ...	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each ...	Rs. 10-8
Bank of England Notes ...	" 10-4
Spanish Dollars ...	" 225
Carolus ...	" 220
Mexican Dollars ...	" 220
German Crowns ...	" 210
Five-Franc Pieces ...	" 222
Bar Silver ...	" 106-8
Gold Leaf ...	" 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English ...	" 16-8

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 19TH FEBRUARY 1869.

	Per Candy.
OLD.	
Dhollera Bhownuggur ...	248 to 250
Vingorla ...	235 to 238
Dharwar, Sawgianed ...	265 to 268
NEW.	
Oomrawuttee Akote ...	266 to 267
Hingunghat ...	280 to 284
Broach ... N G.	269 to 270
Do. M.G.	274 to 276
Veeravul ...	242 to 245
Khandeish Barsee ...	265 to 266

Ready sales on 19th Feb., 475 Candies. Market dull.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 19.

Black, Lieutenant Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, to England, on furlough.
Spens, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.
Smith, Surgeon Major, Examiner Medical Accounts, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 19.

Goode, Lieutenant, 10th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Tanna.
Greig, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Kirkee.
Macnaghten, Captain, 3rd Light Cavalry, from leave, to Poona.
Spens, Captain, Staff Corps, from leave, to Poona.
The following Officers will leave to-day for England:—
Green, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff Corps, on furlough.
Hill, Captain, Royal Artillery, on promotion.
Newmarch, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—19TH FEBRUARY.

London ...	Cotton ...	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 7 6d. per ton.	
	Seeds ...	£1 10s. 0d. Nominal.	"
Liverpool	Cotton ...	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.	"
	Seeds ...	£1 8s. 0d.	"
Overland ...	Cotton ...	£8 0s. 0d. p. 40 c. ft.	
	Sailing vessel Cotton ...		Nominal.
China ...	Steamer do. ...	Rs. 6 to 7 per bale.	
...	...	Rs. 10 to 15 per chest	
Calcutta ...	Salt ...	Rs. 6 per ton.	
Mauritius ...	Grain ...	12 annas per bag.	

ARRIVAL.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Martaban (s) ...	Sharp ...	Kurrachee, Feb. 17.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Emeu (s) ...	Barlow ...	China.
	Regina ...	Brady ...	Calcutta.
	Dhurwar ...	Thomas ...	Penang.
	City of Bombay ...	Adard ...	Liverpool.
	Dunkeld ...	Follette ...	Diamond Island.
	Coromandel ...	Dow ...	Zanzibar.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Ticonderoga, Holland, to Calcutta.
Ship Asia, Morrison, to Singapore.
Ship Omar Pasha, Bullock, Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
Ship Dragon, Melemon, to New York, via Malabar Coast.
Ship Adriatic, Wilson, to Rangoon.
Ship Fair Allum, DeCosta, to Bankok.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Arabia, to Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee.
Steamer Pearl, to Aden and Suez.
Ship Bhownuggur, to Rangoon.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 14	Madras (s) ...	McKirdy ...	Singapore, Jan. 26.
	Ivanhoe ...	Putt ...	Liverpool, Nov. 12.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 14	Khandeish ...	...	...
	Black Watch ...	...	...

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 12	Surat (P. & O. S.) ...	Graves ...	Suez.
14	Spiteful (H. M. S.) ...	Mostyn ...	Pak Chan.
	Cashmere (s) ...	Dickinson ...	Bombay.

DEPARTURE.

Feb. 14	Westward Ho ! ...	...	Northern Port s

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

GALLE, 16th, 4 P.M.—French Mail steamer "Donnai" sailed for China.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

KURRACHEE, 19th, 11 A.M.—Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Constantinople; Persian line right to Tabreez. Latest dates from Great Britain, via Turkey, 17th February, via Russia, 15th February.

WEATHER REPORT.

TUTICORIN, 18th, 9 P.M.—Light northerly winds, thermometer 80, weather fair.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAMS.

The following are the dates of private telegrams received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:

From United Kingdom, via Turkey, 18th and 17th February.
Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 17th February.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 18th to 8 P.M. of the 19th February are as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee ...	4 15	0 2
" Calcutta ...	23 40	3 15

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

List of undelivered messages in the Bombay office on the 19th February 1869:—
For Tarraliey.—From Calcutta.
For Gunoobhoondeen Nurrungmull.—From Kurrachee.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION.

FOR PROMOTING THE CHRISTIAN EDUCATION OF EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN CHILDREN THROUGHOUT THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Lord Bishop of Bombay, President, ex-officio.

Hon. Sir R. Couch.	Ven. Archdeacon Leigh-Lye.
Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs.	Rev. F. J. Spring.
G. Foggo, Esq.	Rev. C. T. Wilson.
C. E. Chapman, Esq.	Rev. W. Maule
A. T. Crawford, Esq.	Rev. T. K. Weatherhead.
H. M. Birdwood, Esq.	Rev. G. Gilder.

Rowland Hamilton, Esq., Hon. Treasurer.
Rev. G. C. Reynell, Hon. Secretary.

The Board makes grants to Diocesan School Byculla, St. Peter's School Mazagon, Bishop's School Poona, Poona Girls' Schools, Sholapoor European and Eurasian School. Total amount of grants Rs. 400 a month. Aggregate attendance at Schools 242.

The Board has also agreed to help to establish a School for the Children of Military Pensioners at Panchgunny.

To enable the Board to continue and extend its work, Subscriptions are earnestly solicited. They will be received by Rev. G. C. Reynell, Chaplain of Byculla, or may be paid on application to Mr. F. Valladares.

G. C. REYNELL,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 24th October 1868.

TOWN HALL.

AFTERNOON CONCERT.

SATURDAY NEXT, 20TH FEBRUARY 1869.

SIGNOR STEFFANI,
(Violinist.)
SIGNOR DESSERINI,
(Basso.)
SIGNOR POZZI,
(Baritone.)
and
SIGNOR GIACINTO INZOLI.
(Pianoforte.)

The Concert will commence at 5 o'clock punctually.

TICKETS—FOUR RUPEES,

to be had at Messrs. Soundy & Co.'s Rampart Row; or at the Town Hall on the afternoon of the Concert.

*** Signor INZOLI begs to inform the inhabitants of Bombay that he is prepared to give Lessons on the Pianoforte and Singing.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

KEENE—February 13th, at Azimgurh, the wife of Mr. H. G. Keene, Civil and Sessions Judge, of a son.

DEATH.

WOODS—February 9th, at Hazarcebagh, Bertram Henry, only son and child of Surgeon D. Woods, Royal Artillery, aged 5 months and 10 days.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1869.

THE question of levying Octroi and Transit Duties in Bombay is once more in that state which can only be described by the expressive phrase "a muddle." The schedule which has been agreed to does not square with the Resolution of the Supreme Government, and includes not only taxation bad in itself, but taxation which, in addition, is prohibited. Moreover, the whole scheme is not what anybody wants. The so-called "Town Dues" party desire to tax cotton and piece-goods in transit, and they only put down in the schedule articles imported for consumption in the town, as a pretext for making a raid on the Cotton Green and the piece-goods godowns. We have the best reason for believing that the original proposal would have been rejected by the Justices who carried it, could they have foreseen that the main object of the enterprise—the levy of black mail on cotton and other articles—would have been forbidden. If the schedule passes *without* cotton, and *with* grain, the party will have to bear the odium of taxing the necessaries of life, which will bear the chief weight of it, and the mortification of having—a just retribution. For it which they refuse to believe that either the Governor in Bombay or the Viceroy, or in the last resort, the Secretary of State, will tolerate Transit Duties. So that the Bill runs the risk not only of displeasing humble persons like ourselves, but of vexing Mr. Ellis who is the devotee of "Town Dues," of mortifying Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy, whose object was to tax cotton, thinking erroneously that he would thereby tax the merchants of Bombay, and of frustrating the statesman-like good sense of the Governor, who justly thinks that, if "Town Dues" are levied at all, they should be imposed for a special object and cease when it has been accomplished. Probably Mr. Campbell only, who has shown a kind of ardour for taxation in itself, will be satisfied with the result. We cannot congratulate the Legislative Council on the display of its wisdom or upon the bad example which it holds up for the imitation of Native States. As we intend to recur to the whole subject in an early issue, we content ourselves for the present with this brief note; but we trust that, before the Council comes to a final decision, some honourable member will state the case exactly as it stands, so that the facts may remain on record, and it may be known, as clearly as the obscurity surrounding all things Municipal will permit, how and by what means it came to pass that Octroi and Transit Duties were imposed to fill up a discreditable deficit in the local exchequer.

ALL those who have read the Abyssinian papers presented to Parliament will remember the famous incident of the present of cattle tendered by Theodore on the eve of his final discomfiture; and all who have studied the facts will be surprised to learn that the sinister interpretation of that incident, originally, we believe, expounded by the *Pall Mall Gazette*, has been galvanized by the publication of Mr. Rassam's report. The insinuation that Lord Napier deceived Theodore was refuted in the daily English journals, the moment it was uttered; but those who, from the moment their nostrums for the treatment of the Abyssinian question were rejected, pursued the expedition with carping criticism, seem to have preserved some affectation of belief in the groundless calumny they had fathered, and to them Mr. Rassam's report has been a veritable god-send. We say some affectation of belief, for really any intelligent creature, simply attentive to the chronology of the incidents, must, as was shown at the time, arrive at but one conclusion, and one only—that the venomous insinuation was totally unfounded. Since, however, Mr. Rassam permitted himself to write a paragraph which implies that the cattle were accepted, Lord Napier has done well to set the matter completely at rest by his conclusive despatch.

What are the facts? The defeat of the sortie from the Abyssinian fortress, on the 10th, it is demonstrable, shook the nerves of the King and established over him the moral superiority of his assailant. He was utterly cowed, and only eager for terms—if he could get them. And although his proud spirit could not brook the terms offered—namely, unconditional surrender—he was so certain of the uselessness of resistance that on the very day after the action, he sent down Mr. Rassam and the bulk of the European captives. Up to this moment not a word had been said about cattle, probably the king had not even thought of trying to inveigle his opponent into the acceptance of a gift which, once received, would, in Abyssinian opinion, have meant peace. It was not until Easter Sunday, a day after the principal captives were in the British lines, that Theodore thought of sending cattle and sheep, and there is abundant evidence to show that he was then absolutely dispirited, even to the point of attempting suicide, and ready to surrender anything, except himself. The cattle and sheep were sent down, as a last resource, and although it appears that Aito Samuel told Theodore that the cattle were accepted, yet, even after he knew the inaccuracy of that statement, he still went on liberating prisoners and dismissing his European artisans, with the full conviction in his mind that he had lost the game. Nothing is plainer than that the pretended acceptance of the herds had no weight with the resolves, no influence on the fate of the King. He and his had not been accepted—and when formally told of the fact he said—"What, are they determined to quarrel with me! I cannot force them to accept the cattle. Send for the rest of my workmen." When they were brought, Theodore ordered them to depart. It is a perversion of the truth to say or to imply that Theodore released any captives in the belief that his last move, the large tender of cattle and sheep, had been accepted.

For all the unworthy writing which has appeared on this subject two or three persons are responsible. First, Mr. Rassam ought to have informed Sir Robert Napier that the convoy was large, and that acceptance would mean peace without the surrender either of Theodore or Magdala. He did not do either. He implied that the gift was but one of those customary tributes of respect, such as it is usual to send with letters in Abyssinia. Lord Napier says expressly that this was the construction he placed upon the proposed gift. It remained for others to enlighten the British Commander on the nature of the trick which several were willing to aid in playing. When made clear Sir Robert, surprised and indignant, took the prompt and decisive measure which frustrated Theodore, and filled him with despair. If Aito Samuel told the King that the cattle had been accepted he was a party to the futile imposition. But the worst offenders are those English journalists who throughout the war eagerly adopted every report which seemed likely to tarnish the glory of the exploit and throw a slur on the Commander. May we hope that now, at least, the *Pall Mall Gazette* will have the manliness to admit that it was wrong, and repair, so far as it can, the injustice of which it was the author?

WE have but one objection to the decision of the Chief Magistrate in the "furious driving" case—it was too lenient. Persons like the bumptious defendant are not to be deterred by fines from the enjoyment of dashing through narrow thoroughfares crowded with foot passengers,—an enjoyment seasoned with the *sauce piquante*, which we may call cheeking the Police. We should like to know what chance a native constable would have had of stopping this sprig of our Native *Jeunesse Dorée* in full career, or how, if the punishment be not exemplary, even the humble buggy driver can be prevented from charging along our roads and streets? The animus of the richer class of amateur Jehus was manifested in the conditions in the letter which the defendant instructed his solicitors to forward to Mr. Souter, and if that animus is not to get beyond control, Mr. Connon and his fellow Magistrates must make an example of the more conspicuous delinquents, and send them to the common gaol. The charge against Mr. Souter was a further proof of the aggressive and bumptious character of Permanundas Jeewundas and the set of which he is a fair specimen. They not only "try it on" as far as impunity will permit, but when they are caught, *flagrante delicto*, they resist, and demand an apology from the officers of Justice! Plainly this is a spirit which cannot be tolerated; and all who fly in the face of authority must be rigorously punished by the civil law, or the law martial will have to be invoked. The conduct of the head of the Bhattia caste was utterly inexcusable, and Mr. Souter deserves, what we are glad to say he has received, the support of public opinion both Native and European, for the energy he displayed in the performance of his duty.

It may not be generally known that during the last seven months four persons have been killed by drivers of the Permanundas Jeewundas class in the Kalbadavie police division alone, or that in the latest instance the offender escaped punishment because he happened to have a speedy horse. Every one who is compelled to drive through the Native Town—and who is not?—knows that he risks his life nearly every day and, at the least, risks injury to his carriage and horse or horses. Not a day passes without an example of imminent danger to foot passengers, often, we admit, incurred through their own fault; but when it is known that the thoughtlessness of the people puts them in constant hazard from moderate driving, how much greater the peril when a Permanundas Jeewundas races through a crowded way.

So far as it went, then, the sentence of Mr. Connon was a righteous sentence—justice tempered by mercy, which, with all deference to the great experience of the Chief Magistrate, we must think was misplaced. The offence was very grave, the offender was wealthy and highly placed among his own people; he deserved hard measure, and a severe sentence must have produced a most salutary effect. We regret that Mr. McCulloch attempted to make this a case of European *versus* Native, when it was Wild Youth *versus* Law and Authority. The illustrations drawn from English practice were not relevant. Lord Henry Paulet will not rejoice when he learns that his social rank is equal to that of the head man of the Bhattias of Bombay. The Kalbadavie Road is not Hyde Park—where, however, a "galloping snob" is very sharply pulled up on occasion; and we are sure that if a Peer drove a "double-shuffle-trotter" up the Strand, and would not stop when called on, he would not improbably find himself on his way to the Bow Street "Chowkey," with a policeman's strong hand on his coat-collar. We are glad that Mr. Connon disposed of the weak defence drawn from English practice; and we hope that in future, should a similar case come before him, the Chief Magistrate will rigorously execute the law. Certain we are that, in so doing, he will secure the approval alike of Native and European.

A CORRESPONDENT desires to know whether, in a recent article on Forest Management, we intended to impute corruption to the "Deputy Conservators." Our answer is certainly not; nor will any words be found in our columns making that accusation. We say this simply out of respect for our correspondent, and to relieve his unnecessarily agitated mind.

AN unfortunate error occurred in the paragraph published yesterday giving a short epitome of the proceedings at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on Thursday. It was stated that the Hon. Mr. Bayley had proposed, as an additional item to the schedule of the Town Duties Bill, that grain should be taxed at the rate of Rs. 5 per candy. The rate should have been 4 annas per candy.

ANOTHER disturbance at the North-West. This time it is the Bezotis. Our readers will remember the raid of this tribe in the early part of last year, when Captain Ruxton lost his life, and his body was left in the hands of the enemy. We fear the Bezotis have not been treated as they deserved to be for their conduct on that occasion. They must have felt rather flattered than otherwise by the manner in which they were induced to give up the body of Captain Ruxton, and though some negotiations, of what nature we cannot say, have been going on for a long time with their chiefs, in the hope we suppose of obtaining a substantial acknowledgment of their misconduct, it does not appear that they have yet had any result, or that indeed any peremptory demand for satisfaction has ever been made. And now we learn by telegram from Lahore that they have broken out again. They are reported to have "surprised a tower near Kohat, held by militia, killing one man and carrying off two," and to have fired at a tower near the 4th Punjab Cavalry lines. We should not be surprised to learn that the whole tribe is implicated. It is only now we hear from the Secretary of State, the last of the congratulations on the operations of the Hazara Field Force; but it is not a pleasant thought that these operations, conducted on so costly a scale, seem to have had no effect on the Bezotis, who are not a hundred miles distant from the Black Mountain and who must have known everything that was taking place. We may now have an opportunity of seeing how our new Viceroy can act during a frontier difficulty.

IT was a mistake to say that Lord Mayo had accepted the office of President of the Social Science Association. It should have been the position of Patron.

IT is said that the first act of the Duke of Argyll, on assuming office, was to telegraph out to Sir John Lawrence,—"I am sorry that you should be about to leave India just as I am entering on office."

WITHIN a month the Indian army loses the services of Colonel Longden, its Adjutant General. He goes home in company with Colonel Dickens, C. S. I., the Secretary to the Government of India D. P. W. They go by China, Japan, and America.

THE Major General Commanding Poona Division, accompanied by the Assistant Quarter Master General, proceeded on Wednesday to Seroor and Ahmednuggur, for the purpose of inspecting the troops at those stations, and are expected to return on the 22nd instant.—*Deccan Herald.*

A CURIOUS incident is narrated in connection with the late earthquake at Silchar. The pri- soners in the jail there were so paralysed with terror that, though it would have been easy for them to escape, only two attempted it, and these, after a week's absence, returned to the jail of their own accord.

IT is said that Sir William Mansfield will remain in Calcutta until after Budget day, about the middle of next month, and that His Excellency will then undertake a tour of military inspection, visiting Lucknow, Seetapore, Shajehanpore, Bareilly, Raneekhet, Moradabad and Chuckrata—proceeding to Simla from the latter place.

THE Nawab Nazim of Bengal was to embark at Calcutta last Tuesday morning for England, his eldest and one of his younger sons, with his Secretary, Mr. Fox, accompanying him. The Government have placed the services of Col. F. P. Layard at His Highness' disposal, and have placed the sum of Rs. 4,00,000 to his credit for the journey. Rs. 1,00,000 have been paid in India to enable him to secure passages, and to make needful preparations. The remaining Rs. 3,00,000 will be paid to His Highness through the office of the Secretary of State for India. The passage money via Marseilles is said to have amounted, for the Nawab and his suite, to Rs. 30,000.

"THERE is a good story going the rounds just now," writes the Calcutta correspondent of a Mofussil paper. "A distinguished member of Government, who, because of his marked and decidedly 'unmeaning' attentions to the numerous spinster beauties of the season, has come to be known as Sir Humbug Flirt, had said to him the other day:—'It's too bad, Sir Humbug; you should'nt pay such noticeable attentions to the Misses Blonde, when you know you really mean nothing.'—'Oh!' was the reply 'it's no harm. It does them good to be seen speaking to me!' A photograph of Sir Humbug, as, manipulating his chin, he came out with the above, would sell by the thousand, and make any Indian publisher's fortune."

LADY MANSFIELD was to arrive in Allahabad on Thursday last.

IT is said that Colonel S. Browne, C.B., V.C., has been appointed Commandant of the Central India Horse.

The "Oudh Ukhbar" publishes a congratulatory address of its own to Lord Mayo, and gives a lithographic sketch of His Lordship in the body of the paper.

THE case of Wilson *vs.* Hogg has been argued before the Calcutta High Court. The writ of *mandamus* applied for by Mr. Wilson's counsel has been refused. The course adopted by Mr. Roberts, the Magistrate, has therefore been upheld.

WE observe that Dr. Oldham is of opinion, notwithstanding the favourable report of the Superintendent of the Madras Industrial School of Arts on the quality of the *kaolin*, or porcelain clay, found near Dalhousie and in the Goorgaon district, that the inaccessibility of those places debars the slightest hope of its being profitably exported.

THE "Records of the Geological Survey of India" contain an article on the occurrence of gold in the Singbhoom district. It appears that a limited number of gold washers, very lazy it is true and working with wasteful implements, can just reckon on a bare livelihood from their vocation. The daily yield of gold per man varies from three to twelve annas, but averages little more than the smaller sum. The gold washers almost without exception are in the power of Mahajuns, for whom they work on bare subsistence allowance, being never able to free themselves from claims on account of advances.

LORD MAYO AND THE TURF.

THE Stewards of the Calcutta Races, we are glad to state, have announced that a race on the undermentioned terms will appear in the prospectus of the Calcutta Races, 1869-70:—

"THE VICEROY'S CUP.—A piece of plate, value Rs. 1,000, presented by His Excellency the Earl of Mayo, K.P., G.M.S.I. For all horses. Weight for age and class reduced 7 lbs. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Winners of the previous season 5 lbs., of two or more previous seasons 9lbs. extra. No allowance for geldings. 2 miles.

Entrance 1st July .....Rs. 190
" 1st October .....Rs. 200

when the race closes. A sweepstakes of Rs. 100 additional for each horse declared to start.

"N. B.—The Stewards are authorized to state that, in the event of this Cup being given at Calcutta meetings after the season 1869-70, geldings will be excluded."

The Indian Turf cannot but benefit by a judicious patronage on the part of Lord Mayo. And we agree with the *Pioneer* in thinking that "Lord Mayo's desire to make a manly pastime subsidiary to some practical good to the country is shown by the conditions of the race. Every animal imported that can race two miles under Indian weights must be more or less a gain to our breeding establishments. And we hope that the Viceroy's gift may only prelude a judicious disposal of Queen's plates throughout India, so as to reach the end alluded to."

THE FRENCH MISSIONARIES IN THIBET.

FOR some time past, the British Government have been undeavouring to communicate with certain French Roman Catholic Missionaries in Thibet, who have experienced very harsh treatment from the local authorities there. One of the routes chosen for sending letters to these unfortunate gentlemen was through Assam. The Deputy Commissioner of Luckimpore despatched some messengers belonging to the Mishmee tribe in December 1867, but the men were unable to proceed beyond 15 days' journey from Suddyah, the frontier town of Upper Assam, owing to the depth of the snow. They therefore returned without accomplishing their object. We now learn that the men again left Suddyah in the middle of last year, and penetrated as far as Jujja, a village in the Lama country, about sixteen marches distant from the border. There they were stopped by the headman, who took charge of the letter of which they were the bearers, and promised to deliver it personally at its destination. The Deputy Commissioner thinks there may be difficulties in the way of the letter reaching its destination, but intimates that the messengers are ready to retrace their steps if necessary. The Bengal Government has ordered the employment of more than one party as better calculated to effect the object in view and this proceeding has met with the approval of the Government of India.

THE FAMINE IN THE N. W. PROVINCES.

AT the close of a levée held at Allahabad on the 16th inst. by the Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. Provinces, Sir William Muir met the members of the central famine relief committee. His Honor, in cordially acknowledging their services, had the eminent satisfaction of informing them that, in view of the promising indications as to the future which the recent timely fall of rain had established, there would probably be no necessity for further monthly subscriptions, nor for any more aid from the charitable beyond the donations already paid and promised. In approximate figures the total sum so realised is Rs. 60,000, which, supplemented by a similar amount on the part of Government, gives Rs. 1,20,000 as the total available fund. Of this total an unexpended balance remains of about Rs. 84,000. Although the emergent calls for aid had greatly lessened, there was still much distress to be relieved, notably in the districts of Ajmere, Jhansie, Lullutpore and Bijnour, where charity would require to be dispensed for some months to come. His Honor took occasion during the interview to allude to the apparently premature organization of the machiney for distributing relief, and its asserted disproportion to the need eventually disclosed. But the truth was that at an early stage of the famine no one could foresee what dimensions it would asume, and a state of unpreparedness for any emergency might have greatly aggravated the difficulties of dealing with it. Before the committee separated a long discussion took place with reference to the establishment of a poor house and orphanage as well as an asylum for lepers, for all of which, to judge by the facts brought to notice by various members of the committee, there would be only too many applicants. "It seems probable," says the *Pioneer*, "that whatever eventual surplus of the fund there may be after relieving the temporary wants of the sufferers by the famine throughout the North-West, will serve to minister to the constant relief of the never-failing misery near home."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 15TH FEB., AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was very dull.

Fair Dhollera 10½d.

The *Tanjore*, from Marseilles, takes out £430,000 in specie for Bombay.

The ships *Anevoca* and *Kennington* have arrived from Bombay.

LONDON, 16TH FEB., AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was heavy, and prices were declining.

Fair Dhollera 10½d.

The Manchester Market is quiet but steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings ..... 9s. 3d.
8¼ " " ..... 10s. 9d.

FRANCE—BELGIUM.

LONDON, 18th FEBRUARY.

Lord Cairns has assumed the leadership of the Conservatives in the House of Lords.

The Conference will again assemble at Paris to-day for a final deliberation.

The French Government Press continue to reproach Belgium relative to the Luxemburg Railway Question, and call upon that Government to induce the Senate to reject the Bill.

The French Government have issued a Circular, in which it declares its intention to repress the late abuses of the right to hold public meetings.

(BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.)

THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

LAHORE, 16TH FEBRUARY.

The "Indian Public Opinion" of to-day states that the Bezotis, whose chiefs are now treating with Government about last year's raid, have sur- ... near Kohat, held by militia, killing ... off two. A tower near the ... also fired at.

As ... Toon... offer ... To... tant, ... bay... sanatarium at ... up, we propose to ... remarks upon the place. ... the Tanna Collectorate, and is distant ... below flies, about eight miles from Bombay. Leaving the latter place by the 7 A.M. train on the B. B. and C. I. R. Company, Bassein Road station is reached at 8-30 A. M. From thence to the foot of the ghaut the distance is about four miles, and to the summits about eight, the first mile and three quarters after leaving the station being a regular macadamized road. At the termination of the latter the country road commences, and though this, in reality, is nothing more than a mere track, there is no part of the ascent at all impracticable for either ponies or horses, though certainly in some places the gradients are remarkably steep. A considerable amount of time and distance is lost by having to cross two high ridges before commencing the final ascent, as the two vallies into which, in consequence one has to dip, are from two to three hundred feet deep. As the road is at present, from two to two and a half hours are required to cover the distance from Bassein station to the summit. A new road is in contemplation, and, when finished, will materially shorten the distance between the two points.

Toongar itself, though stigmatized some two years back by a distinguished member of the Civil Service as a "sterile plateau," is really most unleserving of the name. It is plentifully covered with jungle both on its sloping sides and also on its summit, and on most parts of the hill the soil is sufficiently deep to admit of gardening or cultivation of different sorts. The area of the table-land at the top is much smaller than that of Matheran, the hill proper being only some two miles long by a mile and a quarter broad. This, however, is supplemented by four ridges or spurs which run out from its four corners, and which, as they are easily reached and are of considerable extent, will, probably as they all command magnificent views, be about the most favourite building sites. From all sides of the hill the scenery is very beautiful. To the north by

equestrienne, Madame Leon, takes her benefit to-night at the Circus. The programme will comprise an entire change of performance, and four handsome prizes will be drawn for by the audience. These attractions cannot fail to draw a good house.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of the 22nd Regiment N. I. at the Esplanade Band-stand this evening :—

March			
Overture	Le Magon		Auber.
Waltzes	Dream of the Rose		Buckhardt
Selection	Lucia de Lammermoor		Donizetti.
Quadrille	Belgian		Godfrey.
Galop	Federal		Laurent.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On Thursday night, as a Mr. Davis was returning from the Circus, he was struck and knocked down in a gully at Dhobie Talao by a Hindoo. Mr. Davis had a watch and chain with him at the tithe, which the thief snatched from his waistcoat and then ran off with. Mr. Davis raised an alarm and the man was seized by the police with the watch and chain in his possession. Mr. Davis, who was slightly injured, was immediately conveyed to the European General Hospital.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—In the Small Cause Court yesterday, before Mr. Spencer, Dadabhoy Jamsetjee and Co. sued Mrs. E. Godfrey to recover Rs. 451-8-6, the amount paid by the former for the use of the latter, at her request, to Messrs. Cohen and Co. Mr. Cumrooleen appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Abraham for the defendant. It was contended on behalf of the defendant that she, being a married woman, was not liable for the amount, and could not be sued in her own name. The Judge was also of the same opinion, and therefore gave a verdict for the defendant with Rs. 30 costs.

VOLUNTARILY CAUSING HURT.—The case against the Parsee named Dadabhoy Dossabhoy, who was charged with voluntarily causing hurt to Cursedbhae woman-by means of a cleaver, on the 6th instant was again called on for hearing yesterday before the Acting Chief Magistrate. The charge was reduced to one of aggravated assault, and the Magistrate sentenced the accused to be imprisoned with hard labour for four months. The prisoner was also charged with the theft of a gold bangle, of the value of Rs. 50, belonging to the complainant in the above case, and was sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for six months—the one sentence to commence after the expiration of the other.

ASSAULT.—A Mr. Allan Stewart, a European, yesterday appeared at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, to answer a charge of assault preferred against him by Abdoola Hoossain. The complainant said—"I am a dealer in horses, and know the defendant. On the evening of the 17th instant about 7 o'clock I was walking past a baker's shop. Defendant came from behind me and placed his arm around by neck. I turned round and he struck me with his closed fist on my face. I fell down, and he sat on my back and struck me with his boots and fist. After he had struck me defendant got on horseback. I seized the bridle and defendant kicked me. I followed him and a sepoy seized him." A few witnesses were examined, who corroborated the testimony of the complainant. The defendant stated that he was driving down the bazaar with a friend, Mr. E. W. Williams, assistant engineer of the G. I. P. Railway. Complainant was walking in the middle of the road. Defendant called out to him, and he (the complainant) looked back and pushed the horse's head, and called defendant "b——" in English. Defendant upon this dropped the reins and got out of the vehicle. Complainant immediately bolted into the bazaar and defendant followed him, and after catching him gave him three or four boxes on the open hand. Mr. Williams said he heard complainant using abusive language to the defendant, and saw him run away. The Magistrate adjudged the defendant guilty and fined him Rs. 15.

INQUIRY REGARDING THE LOSS OF THE "L'AGOUHANNA."

In terms of the Government notification, Marine Department, dated 10th inst., Mr. Connon, Acting Chief Magistrate, and Lieut. G. O'Brien Carew, late Indian Navy, met in the Fort Police Court yesterday afternoon, to resume the investigation into the circumstances connected with the loss by fire of the ship *L'Agouhanna* on Tuesday, the 2nd instant, when about 23 miles west of Hurnee and 100 miles south-west of Bombay.

Mr. Hearn, solicitor to Government, appeared to watch the case on behalf of Government.

Alexander Smith, the carpenter, and Isaac Newton, the boatswain of the ship, were examined, and their statements were simply corroborative of that of the Captain as to the care in loading and the efforts to extinguish the fire before leaving the vessel.

This closed the inquiry, and the Court then adjourned till Wednesday, 3rd proximo, to consider its decision.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Second Sunday in Lent, February 21st, 1869.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

Morning (7 A.M.)—Celebration of Holy Communion
" (11 A.M.)—Prayers and Sermon. Hymns 80 and 217.
Evening (6 P.M.)—Prayers and Sermon. Anthem, "Out of the Deep" (Mozart). Hymns 217 and 219.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH,—COLABA.

Morning (11 A.M.)—Litany. Ante Communion Service. Sermon. Celebration of the Holy Communion. Hymns 80 and 181.
The offertory will be devoted in aid of the funds of the Indo-British Institution's Schools.
Evening (6 P.M.)—Evening Prayer. Sermon. Hymns 163 and 170.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH,—SONAPORE.

Morning (7-30 A.M.)—Choral Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 189 (Jesus meek and gentle) and 163 (When our heads are bowed with woe).
Morning (11 A.M.)—Matins, with Sermon. Hymns 78 (Forty days and forty nights,) and 190 (O let him whose sorrow).
Evening (6 P.M.)—Evensong, with Sermon (by the Rev. C. T. Wilson, M. A.) Hymns 140 (O, Thou, from whom all goodness flows), 162 (Thou art the way, by Thee alone) and 83 (O, Christ, who art the Light and Day.)

IN THE HARBOUR.

On the ship *Talisman* near the middle ground. The Morning Prayers by Rev. William Brown Keer. The Sermon will be preached by the Right Rev. Dr. Douglas, Bishop of Bombay, after which the Lord's Supper will be celebrated.
Rev. N. Sheshadri (a converted Brahmin,) will preach on board the ship *Dreadnought* (lying near where the *Pendragon* lay) at 11 o'clock.

CHARGE OF ASSAULTING A SHERIFF'S OFFICER.

YESTERDAY the following information was laid in the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Connon, by Rustomjee Pestonjee, Sheriff's special bailiff :—"I am a special bailiff in the employment of the Sheriff of Bombay. On the 14th January last I received a warrant of arrest against Cursondass Toolseydass, prisoner No. 1. Last night at about 9 o'clock I arrested him near the Mombadavie Chowkey. He said "Come to my place and I will give you the money." I went with him to Hunuman Lane to the third storey of a house. He sent for some person who did not come, and in about half an hour I said "Come along with me." He asked me to wait a little longer. I did so and then said, "This is all humbug, come along now." At this time a Pardasee, the second prisoner, and three Bhattias came up. Prisoner No. 1 then tried to get away. I told him if he would not come with me I would call the police. He immediately said "What will you do if the police come?" and at the same time gave me a blow on the chest. I told Nowrojee Cowasjee, my assistant, who was with me at the time, and the Sheriff's peon, Narayen Tookaram, to call the police. They went away to do so; upon this No. 1 prisoner said to the Pardasee (prisoner No. 2) "release me." I then held first prisoner tighter and called out for the police. The second prisoner then struck me on the back with his fist. I and the first prisoner fell down. The second prisoner, while I was down holding the first prisoner, beat me much. Other men whom I cannot recognize and whose names I don't know came up and beat me and attempted to release the prisoner. The police came up and separated the prisoner No. 1. from me and he ran away to a room near the staircase. I followed him. Some one came and locked the door from inside after I got in. I again laid hold of the first prisoner and while holding him I was beaten in the room by several people. I raised an alarm and the police came and broke open the door. I arrested the first prisoner and took him and the second prisoner to Mr. Superintendent Mills. While in the room I received this cut on the head. I charge the two prisoners with assaul, on me while in the execution of my duty and obstructing a public servant in the discharge of his public functions, and pray that they may be dealt with according to law."

The prisoners were remanded till Tuesday, 7th March, unless they found good bail.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF BOMBAY.

A MEETING of the Legislative Council of Bombay for making laws and regulations was held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on Wednesday, when the following members were present :—His Excellency Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, G.C.S.I. (President) ; His Excellency the Right Hon. Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C. B.; the Hon. B. H. Ellis ; the Hon. S. Mansfield, C.S.I.; the Hon. the Advocate General ; the Hon. W. F. Marriott, C.S.I. ; the Hon. Munguldas Nuthoobhoy ; the Hon. A. Brown ; the Hon. A. H. Campbell ; the Hon. A. D'Sassoon, C.S.I. ; and the Hon. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

PAPERS LAID BEFORE THE COUNCIL.

The reports on the Bombay Local Funds Act Bill, and on certain papers referred to the committee in connection with the bill, and the report of the select committee on the bill for taxing trades and professions within the city of Bombay for municipal purposes, were laid on the table. Also a letter from the Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the city of Bombay in reference to the Town Duties Bill.

BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE PERIODICAL INSPECTION OF STEAM BOILERS.

The Hon. MR. CAMPBELL introduced a bill to provide for the periodical inspection of steam boilers and prime movers attached thereto in the city of Bombay, and in doing so referred to the two accidents which had occurred from the explosion of steam boilers in the city during last year, in which several persons lost their lives, and pointed out the necessity which existed for providing for the inspection of boilers with a view to the prevention of a recurrence of such disasters.

The Hon. MR. BROWN spoke in support of the bill, which was then read a first time, and referred to a select committee, consisting of the Hon. Mr. Mansfield, the Hon. Mr. Brown, the Hon. Mr. Munguldas Nathoobhoy, and the Hon. Mr. Campbell.

BILL FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF COTTON AND THE PREVENTION OF ADULTERATION.

Bill No. 4 of 1869—a bill for the prevention of adulteration of cotton and the better suppression of frauds in the cotton trade in the presidency of Bombay, and for providing funds to improve the cultivation of cotton—then came on for first reading.

The Hon. MR. ELLIS said that in introducing this bill to the Council, and in moving that it be read a first time, he thought it necessary to state that he had not prepared the bill, and he trusted His Excellency would not consider that he was acting the part of the proverbial stepmother when he said that he was not prepared to agree to all the clauses of the bill as drafted. The bill might be said to consist of three chief parts as compared with the existing law. In the first place the local authorities at Nagpore and the Berars had represented that they desired to introduce into the provinces under their control a system of inspection for the prevention of fraud, similar to that which had been introduced by the bill which was now law in this presidency. But as Berar and Nagpore cotton was sent to Bombay and there taxed, in order to carry into effect the necessary measures, the authorities in these provinces claimed that a part of the tax levied in Bombay should be handed over to them. Those claims not having appeared unreasonable would be acceded to if the present law did not stand in the way and prevent the Government from handing over any of the money to be expended in districts out of this presidency. The present bill would legalise the apportionment of a moderate sum to the provinces of Berar and Nagpore to meet the expenditure for similar objects in those provinces. Another important object of the bill was to enable the Government to appropriate the surplus proceeds, after providing the machinery necessary to carry out the immediate objects connected with the improvement of cotton, its cultivation, or the improvement of the machinery applied to it after it was grown,—anything that would tend to bring the cotton to the European markets in a better condition than it now went. Those portions of the bill had his concurrence, for he considered that it was a very legitimate object to devote the proceeds levied by this special tax on cotton for works intended exclusively for the improvement of the cotton, as well as the furtherance of the trade in cotton. But the third portion of the bill, which perhaps was the most important of all, was to introduce additional penal clauses with regard to the punishment of those who adulterated cotton ; and he must confess that he should very much have preferred to see the present law in this respect remain in its present state. It might not be so perfect as those who worked the present Act might desire ; it might have its difficulties, but he had no doubt but that the Act, as at present worked, had done good, and had been sufficiently stringent to meet all reasonable requirements. It was doubtless desirable to effect still further improvement of cotton, but for that they should look to other means than the enactment of penal clauses. The objects for which the alteration was made were very fully set forth in the report of the Inspector-in-Chief of the Cotton Department, and with His Excellency's permission he would lay the report with accompanying papers in the hands of the Council, and they would then be able to consider the reasons which had induced the preparation of the present bill and its presentation to the Council. He trusted they would give their best consideration to the bill and let it have a fair hearing, and if they came to the conclusion that there were sufficient reasons for the additional clauses of stringency they would pass them. At the same time, as he said before, for his own part he was not ready to give his sanction to all those clauses. He had nothing further to say, but would simply move that the bill be read a first time.

The Hon'ble MR. CAMPBELL said the hon'ble gentleman had alluded to the bill as containing three new principles or features—one, the application of a portion of the fund to Berar and Nagpore ; second, the application of the surplus proceeds of the fund to the improvement of cotton ; and third, an extended application of penal enactments. In regard to the first feature, he thought that justice required that where a large portion of the fund was derived from cotton coming immediately from districts beyond the Presidency of Bombay, those districts should get the benefit of some portion of the fund. He did not think that any difference of opinion could exist on that point. With regard to the second feature, as he read the bill, it was not a mere surplus that was proposed to be dealt with. The whole proceeds of the tax were now to be applied to what was called an "improvement fund"—that whereas now the proceeds of the tax had for their object the prevention of adulteration of cotton they were for the future to be applied to what was called to cotton improvement fund, and the control of that fund, as he took it, was to be at the discretion of the inspector or superintendent.

The Hon'ble MR. ELLIS—I think I used the expression surplus after providing the machinery for the working of the Act.

The Hon'ble Mr. Campbell having read the fourth clause of the bill, said he held that this diversion of the proceeds was a bold alteration of the principle of the Act which now existed. For the last fifty years the improvement of cotton had been a vexed question. From the year 1812 to the year 1829 the Court of Directors, under the restrictive policy which then discouraged private European enterprise, had the chief control of the trade ; subsequently it was thrown open to all the world ; and from that time an ever-increasing amount of attention was directed to Indian cotton as well as to all other products of India. In 1829, owing to laxity on the part of Government officials, he imagined, and because of the small number of Europeans interested in the trade or exercising any influence over the middlemen of the interior, cotton had come to be very much adulterated, and Government found it necessary to pass regulation of extreme stringency. That regulation had a very good effect for a number of years, but in process of time it fell more or less into oblivion, or at all events was disregarded. In 1851, within his own recollection, the adulteration of cotton had attained such proportions that it became absolutely necessary for Government to take up the matter and with a strong hand put down the practice. And it was at that time within his own recollection that adulteration was generally carried on to the greatest extent in the districts where cotton was good, notably in the Surat and Broach collectorates. The adulteration ranged from 25 to 47 per cent. He had looked over the letter books of his firm and he found that in 1851 the Broach cotton, which had always the best character for intrinsic quality, was so adulterated that it was scarcely fit for spinners' purposes. In 1851 or 1852 the regulation of 1829 was made applicable to, and its operation extended to, Bombay, and the Government enjoined the collectors throughout the districts to see to the enforcement of it ; and from that time to the present moment adulteration had been a thing of the past. He maintained against everybody that there had been no adulteration capable of affecting the trade of Western India since 1857, except perhaps in 1861, after the American war had broken out, and when the call upon India for cotton was enormous, and anything that could be collected in the shape of cotton, anything which had any cotton fibre at all, had to be sent to England. For many years the collectors throughout the districts had thoroughly acted up to their duty in suppressing adulteration. It was quite sufficient at all times that Government should express their wish to the collectors, the collectors to their deputies, the deputies to the mamlutdars, the mamlutdars to the patels, and the moral influence of Government was such that adulteration was impossible. He was not sure that the Chamber of Commerce or Commercial Association of Manchester had ever thoroughly realised the absolute influence of the collectors of the districts to prevent adulteration if they chose. In 1861, when he was at home, there had been an alarm that the *Government Gazette* had published an announcement that the cotton trade had been sufficiently protected by the inspection and supervision of the collectors, and that it should now be left to the merchants to look after it themselves. He had asked at the Chamber of Commerce for records of that announcement, but had not been able to find them out ; however, the merchants proceeded to the Governor, —Sir George Clerk was Governor then—and pointed out to him the extreme inopportuneness of any announcement of that kind, that the supply from America was cut off, that the natives had strong temptations to increase the quantity of cotton in every possible way, and that if the restrictions were to be removed the natives would resort to all their old malpractices. Of course in a period of scarcity such as that it was certain that in whatever state the cotton reached Bombay, though adulterated 50 per cent., it would be sent to England. Fortunately Government saw the necessity of not so suddenly suspending the regulations. A slight amount of adulteration did take place at that time, simply because the incident alluded to encouraged the natives to think that they might with impunity try it on. He believed that was the origin of the act which now existed having been brought into the Legislative Council—in redemption of a pledge to Government by the mercantile community that some other mode of inspection should be introduced, and so relieve the Government district officers of duties which they found irksome, and of which new men, in the course of time, did not realise the importance. The Act, however, contained some alterations of the old regulations which he believed had not met with the general favour of the merchants or of the Chamber of Commerce. For some time there was an agitation for getting rid of the bill altogether. As the Council knew, in Calcutta, about a year ago, when there was an intention to introduce into the Legislative Council of India an Act somewhat similar to the Bombay Act, and which was intended to supersede the latter and be applicable to all India, merchants urged that cotton could take care of itself, that there was no necessity for such Act, and that trade had better not be hampered by restrictions or interfered with. Now, the Calcutta merchants would know nothing of the adulteration that had formerly been practised and took place in the Bombay cotton districts, and there were now very few merchants even here who did know, of their own experience. Cotton was an article of only recent export from Calcutta to Europe, and if cotton had continued to be adulterated in Bombay there was no doubt it would have been the same in Bengal and Madras. He had seen it alleged as an argument against any act at all that Dholleerah, the most useful cotton perhaps that went from India to England, was not for the most part raised in districts under inspection but in the territories of native rajahs, and yet was not adulterated. But he had seen the time when it was so. If they by inspection or official influence kept the cotton of districts under British rule pure it stood to reason that in order to compete with it the cotton from other parts would be so also ; otherwise it would be avoided by exporters. Were Broach again adulterated, so would Dholleerah be. Therefore there was nothing in the argument against the Act. His own belief was—and he spoke from an experience of more than twenty years, during which he had seen adulteration in all its phases, in Bombay ; up to the years 1853 and thereafter in Liverpool had had the fullest opportunities of knowing thoroughly what the character of Indian cotton had been,—he maintained that relatively to intrinsic quality the cotton crops of Western India had not been sent to England in worse condition than American cotton, which people assumed was free from impurities. American cotton was free from the preventible faults seen in Indian cotton, not having more leaf and dirt in it than it ought to have if carefully prepared for market. His special attention in regard to the bad quality of Indian cotton had not really proceeded from the inferiority of its quality, as those who knew the trade best were aware. The Manchester people always clamoured to have Indian cotton, because India is a main source for supply of quantity ; but it was well known that nearly one half of the cotton sent to Europe from India was not consumed in England, but on the continent of Europe, where it had always held its own, and he was not aware that there had ever been much complaint as to its quality from that quarter. As to the necessity of an Act for the prevention of adulteration he would maintain it to the last, against the opinion of very many of his brother merchants in Bombay ; but when they came to the question of improvement, he was willing that by scientific agriculture there might be improvement in the whole of the cotton in the Presidency, he held it would be absolutely impossible to get the ryots to see their own interest in the matter. What was essential for the English and the European markets, was not a greatly improved staple, but cotton of a uniform quality. It was not absolutely required that it should be equal to American cotton, but let India give the home markets an ample supply of its natural growth, well got up, if only equal to Khandeish, which was the shortest in staple of any grown in the presidency excepting Scinde, and the trade would be permanently prosperous. If the quality were uniform with all the appliances of machinery which science placed at his command, the manufacturer could deal with it ; but what he could not deal with was an uncertain supply of various descriptions. The manufacturer must have a supply of that which was uniform, and it was for that reason American cotton was so much valued. If America disappeared from the face of the globe to-morrow, given an ample supply of Indian cotton such as it is, and the cotton manufacture would still flourish. Oomrawuttee cotton of this season, he might remark, was coming to market in as fine condition as ever it was, and as much cotton as visible is maintained that they could even dispense with the cotton of the Southern Mahratta Country, known as Dharwar, which was not very good, for it wanted colour—one of the necessary features of useful cotton—and he might observe that whatever might be the improvement from the introduction of exotic seed, he had never seen colour of the indegenious cotton equal to that sent from Dhollera and the Berars. Let the supply be equal in quantity to Dhollera cotton and free from adulteration, and provided the most expeditious means of getting it to market, and all that was practically necessary would be attained. Heaps of money, lacs and lacs of rupees, had been spent in trying experiments. From 1860, earnest endeavours had been made to promote the improvement of cotton, and more or less had been heard of different theories on the subject. American planters, men carefully selected for their special experience in cotton cultivation, had been sent out by India, by the Court of Directors to advise and direct the work of improvement. These men went to all parts of India, to Central India, Berar, Khandeish, Guzerat, the Southern Mahratta Country, wherever cotton was grown. They gave much attention to the subject, and their opinion was that except in Dharwar, where the rainfall extended over a longer period of time than elsewhere, the attempt to introduce exotic cotton had been a complete failure, and that the money which had been spent was so much loss. Then as regarded machinery, except in the Southern Mahratta Country, where alone, as he had said, cotton could be grown with any success from American seed, it was found that experiments as a rule had resulted in failure. In Broach, for instance, expensive machinery was set up and was kept up at a large cost ; after four years' trial there had been expended a lakh and a quarter, and the value of the cotton produced for purchasers, for the sake of those experiments amounted to only Rs. 55,000. Everywhere Government expended large sums in experiments, but it was only in the Southern Mahratta Country where, as he had said, New Orleans was grown more or less successfully, that the experiments of Government in the way of machinery had not signally failed. Even there they had been attended with great difficulty ; in the hands of natives the gins were constantly getting out of order. One of the most difficult questions connected with cotton cultivation in the Southern Mahratta Country was how to keep the machines in a fit state to clean the cotton, and he took it that those who were the most competent to judge on the point were not satisfied that the cotton was as well cleaned as it might be by other machinery. For some time there was a pause in the cultivation of exotic cotton in the Southern Mahratta Country, notwithstanding that the orders were general on the subject, and that the collectors expressed their desire that a certain area of land should be devoted to its growth, whether the ryots liked it or not. And notwithstanding the efforts thus made he supposed there was no cotton which was at times more unsaleable than that produced in the Southern Mahratta Country. This year the crop did not promise to be very good, owing to blight ; but whether that extended to the indigenous, or only to the American cotton, he was not sure. He believed that for its wants in respect of machinery requisite to clean Dharwar cotton, the trade was now able to take care of itself without further legislation, and that it did not require the active interference of the Government in the way of experiment or to provide machinery by purchase, that was another feature in the bill. It was not only intended to provide for the improvement of the seed, which was very important if it could be carried out, but also for the purchase of machinery. No one could go through the districts without seeing heaps of machinery at Broach, in the Berars, and elsewhere, not more perhaps than five or six years old, and bought at great cost from some of the most eminent makers in England, which was only worth a fraction of its old iron now, showing how merchants even of great experience might throw away money in such experiments. That machinery had been introduced, not by Government, but by private individuals. Then as to cotton presses, ever since the first presses were established in Bombay, those of the Apollo and Colaba Companies, the business being profitable, there had been attempts to improve upon them. Lakhs and lakhs of rupees had been spent on making modifications of the main principle of these presses, and one of the most energetic and highly esteemed of Bombay merchants, Mr. John Fleming, had spent as much money in unsuccessful experiments as any person connected with the cotton trade on this side of India, solely from the commendable desire to effect improvement. The funds proposed to be applied to the improvement of cotton were to be left to the control of men not practically acquainted with the cotton trade, or who might have little knowledge on the subject, though possessed of theories of their own. Under all the circumstances, he came to the conclusion that what they wanted was the existing Act, with slight improvements, which would make it sufficient for all purposes. The merchants were the parties really interested in the application of the fund derived from the cotton, for in the year 1866, a period of great depreciation in the cotton trade, a commission was appointed by the Government to enquire into the subject, and on that commission were Mr. R. W. Crawford, now member for the city of London, the late Mr. John Smith, of Nicol & Co., Mr. Bowman, of Forbes & Co., the Collector of Customs Beaumont, the Revenue Commissioner, and others. These gentlemen took immense trouble in going into the matter, and the opinion they gave was this : they adopted the opinion of the American planters, that little change or improvement remainded to be desired in the system of Indian agriculture ; that in fact the system pursued in the chief agricultural districts of this part of India for generations past, is as well adapted to the circumstances of the country and of the climate as can reasonably be expected ; that the land is made to yield as large an annual increase as it is capable of doing unassisted by chemical, mechanical, and scientific appliances. The committee proposed four remedies : one was the abolition of Customs duty, which was very small ; secondly, the revision of the land assessment ; thirdly, the permanent improvement of the communication between the Southern Mahratta Country and the seaboard ; fourthly, the introduction of railway communication into the interior, as proposed by the G. I. P. Railway, and the opening up of the fertile districts of Berar and the Decan. Three of those requirements had now been supplied ; as to the fourth, that morning he happened to see in the *Times of India* a letter, pointing out the exhorbitant tolls which had to be paid for passing over a partially formed road between Compta and Dharwar, the very district referred to by the commission of 1846. He repeated three of the requirements of the cotton trade find in 1846 already been satisfied ; the fourth yet remained, and if the Government of India desired to develope in the most effective manner the cotton trade of this great Presidency, and to remove all obstacles in the way of that development it should improve the roads, not only in the southern part of the Presidency, but in all the cotton districts. In conclusion he begged to say he did not think this bill could be adopted with advantage to the mercantile community, and therefore he should feel it his duty to vote against the first reading.

The Hon'ble MR. BROWN said he was hardly inclined to throw such a delege of cold water on the bill as Mr. Campbell had done. At the same time he thought it would require to be greatly modified in committee and at its subsequent stages before it passed into law. The subject came before him about two years ago when he was a member of the committee of the Chamber of Commerce. He had then considered it fully, and came to the conclusion that it would be desirable to modify the existing bill materially, and that this should be in the way of relaxing rather than increasing the stringency of its penal clauses, reducing the establishment, and reducing the amount of tax to be levied. It also appeared to him that inasmuch as the inspectors might have it in their power to render very considerable services by endeavouring to improve the cultivation of cotton, a clause might be introduced rendering it lawful to turn their attention to such matters, besides performing their duties in connection with the suppression of fraud. And authorizing the application of funds raised under the Act for such objects. With this view he had thought it would be desirable to amalgamate the two departments hitherto separate, viz., the Cotton Department and the Cotton Fraud Department. Instead of all this he found that the present draft act proposed considerably to increase the stringency of penal clauses, especially as regarded the inspection of cotton presses, with regard to which some of its provisions were most oppressive. In passing he might say that he thought the strength of the department should be concentrated on the mofussil, for so far as the presidency town was concerned, he thought the labours of the inspectors (which, however, he did not wish to disparage) had been next to useless, resulting only in the sending into the Chamber of Commerce of a mass of returns which nobody ever looked at. He concurred to some extent with Mr. Campbell as to the propriety in the abstract of taxing the trade for the improvement of the cultivation of cotton, but under the circumstances he thought a point might be stretched in this respect, that only to the extent of allowing the inspectors to be improvers also (if they could) of cotton. At the same time he thought Government might well be asked to contribute towards the working of the Act what they at present spent on the Cotton Department. He would reserve any further remarks about the bill, as he hoped it would be referred to a select committee and undergo great changes before it came again before Council.

The Hon'ble MUNGULDASS NATOOBHOY—I object to the principle of the bill from quite different grounds than those urged by the hon'ble members who have preceded me. I do not consider it good policy to give special legislation in regard to one particular article of trade. I do not see the justice of invoking the aid of legislation to punish frauds in the cotton trade alone when frauds are committed with impunity in many other articles of merchandize and consumption. The native merchants and consumers of piece-goods have suffered, and continue to suffer, heavy losses from the frauds most extensively and systematically practised by the manufacturers of Manchester and other towns in Great Britain. Mixing clay, starch, and other ingredients, sizing piece-goods to increase their weight and improve their appearance, is one of the common expedients adopted by English manufacturers to palm off goods of a very inferior quality. In this country, too, adulteration of milk, ghee, and many other articles is carried on with impunity. If we pass a law with a view to protect the interests of wealthy European merchants in regard to cotton, why should we neglect the interests of the native merchants, traders, and consumers in India! If the provisions of the Penal Code are not sufficient to suppress the adulteration of cotton, let the legislature devise a general project for preventing frauds in trade and the adulteration of articles of consumption and traffic in every description instead of a partial measure like the Cotton Frauds Act, which does not appear to have fulfilled the object for which it was framed. Last year when it was proposed to extend the Bombay Cotton Frauds Act to the North Western Provinces and other parts of India, it met with great determined opposition, and the Supreme Legislature did not proceed with it. I have another objection founded on the working of the Act since its enactment in 1863. Oversealous inspectors and their subordinates have in many cases made it an instrument of oppression in the Mofussil. Innocent men who happened to have bad cotton in their possession have been prosecuted with undue rigour and punished with fine and imprisonment. Several convictions have been reversed by the High Court on appeal, been set aside, but the decisions of the High Court have not been upon the ground that the crime has not been committed or that those charged were innocent ; the reason has been exactly that which this bill is intended to obviate. It has been because those who were really guilty, under the phraseology of the existing Act, escaped from the peculiarly technical language of the Act. It is upon this ground that in the numerous instances to which the honourable gentleman alludes the convictions have been set aside by the High Court. I do hope that the Council will adopt this bill. I do not desire to see passed an unnecessarily stringent law directed against the producer of the cotton or the native dealer ; but what I do wish to see adopted is a bill under which such provisions as are necessary to prevent frauds in the cotton trade can be effectually carried out ; and I think that any modifications which may be introduced into the present bill in committee, if those modifications are really calculated to contribute to the successful working of it, will be readily adopted by the Council when the bill is read a second time.

The Honourable Mr. Campbell said he had just had placed in his hands a letter from the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce with reference to the bill, which with the permission of His Excellency he would read.

His Excellency said he thought it would be more regular to hand the letter to the select committee.

The Hon'ble MR. ELLIS craved permission to say a few words before the question was put. He must confess that he had not been prepared for the remarks of His Excellency in reference to the objections which he had taken to the provisions of the bill. He thought that he had sufficiently guarded himself against the suspicion that he had prepared the bill, for he had stated at the very commencement of his remarks that in moving that the bill be read a first time he did not agree with all the provisions, for he had merely stated that he was not the author of it. But if His Excellency had taken objection to his remarks on the ground that he had assented to the statements of the objects and reasons on which it had been put forward. He had hoped that it would have been understood that he was not reponsible or had given any guarantee for the correctness of the statement in the objects and reasons, or of the necessity for the provisions of the bill ; but in deference to His Excellency's wish he had taken charge of the bill in order that the Council might give it a fair hearing. Though if it had been admitted by him that the law did not provide sufficiently for the suppression of frauds in respect of cotton and the admixture of different descriptions of cotton, and that the Act was necessary, he would rather that the law should remain as it was, insufficient though it was, than that he should be injured rather than they should enact by the present bill that a man who mixed cotton, however innocently, of a different variety, or however ignorantly put up new cotton with old, not knowing the difference, should be punished by imprisonment. It was for those reasons that he would again express his inability to allow or vote for those clauses in the proposed bill which imposed such severe penalties for what in reality did not amount to fraud or an act of dishonesty. He did not think that many of the other remarks that had been made called for any comment from him at the present stage of the bill, for they would be duly considered when the provisions of the bill came more fully before the Council and the report of the select committee was brought up. Some remarks, however, had fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Campbell which seemed to require a few observations. No. 1863 was passed, as it appeared to him, as much against this bill as against the bill of 1863. As far as he could understand Mr. Campbell, it seemed to him that the view he took was that there was no adulteration practiced on cotton. But his views on the point had been most fully refuted by his own partner, Mr. Scott, who showed most conclusively that the adulteration was such as to call loudly for legislative interference. The idea that the collectors could in any manner influence which would at once prevent adulteration might be correct as being founded on the honourable member's experience of India many years ago, but unfortunately that happy time had long passed away, and instead of moral influence which the collectors in those days could exercise, they had now to look to perfect legal propriety, and under the new *regime* it would be useless for any collector to try by moral influence to prevent any merchant or ryot from committing fraud.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT—I do not of course desire, and it would be highly irregular, to make a reply to the Honourable Mr. Ellis. Nor will I follow him in his reference to the clauses of this bill, or the observations which he has made to particular sections ; which I think might very easily be altered when the bill comes to another stage. I only wish to explain as regards the introduction of the bill as it has been alluded, that I understood the honourable gentleman to say that he was against any alteration in the law, so far as the punishment of offenders went, whilst in the statement of objects and reasons, to which he has put his name, he has explicitly stated that the present law does not sufficiently provide for the suppression of frauds. The two things are inconsistent, and although I understood him to say that he is not the author of the bill, and is not responsible for its clauses, yet it may be perfectly open to him to modify those clauses in any way that he likes. But I certainly was not prepared to find to-day that the honourable gentleman does not think any alteration in the law is necessary.

The bill was then read a first time and referred to a select committee, consisting of Colonel Marriott, Mr. Brown, Mr. Sassoon, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Campbell, and Mr. Ellis, with instructions to report at the next meeting of the Council.

BOMBAY LOCAL FUNDS ACT BILL.

The Honourable Mr. Ellis moved the second reading of the bill to provide in the Presidency of Bombay, funds for expenditure on objects of local public utility and improvement, and to constitute local committees for the due administration of such funds.

The bill was read a second time and considered in detail, but only a few unimportant alterations were made.

THE MUNICIPAL LICENSE TAX BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Bayley said that in moving the second reading of this bill it would not be thought necessary for him to trouble the Council with any very lengthy observations. The bill itself was introduced at the request of the Bench of Justices, who resolved in November last—"That although the municipal license-tax as now levied has been condemned by the Bench of Justices, it is desirable that a municipal license or certificate tax should be imposed for municipal purposes, based upon the same principle as the imperial certificate tax, and levied in the same manner and at the same time." The necessity for that legislation was apparent, he thought, from the documents which had been placed upon the table at that morning's sitting. From them it would be seen that the amount sanctioned by the Bench for the current year of 1869 amounted to Rs. 20,28,209, whilst the estimated income sanctioned by the Bench for the same period amounted only to Rs. 17,92,023, thereby leaving a deficiency of Rs. 2,36,186 , which must be made up by increased taxation of some sort or other. He did not think it desirable or necessary to do more than merely call attention to the fact that the Bench had reduced the house rate, which last year was at 7 per cent. and realised Rs. 9,28,460, to six per cent., and it was thereby calculated that the amount which would be recovered at that reduced rate would be less by Rs. 1,32,637 than had been recovered in the course of last year. He did not think it desirable at the present time to invite discussion upon the propriety of the Bench withdrawing from their own purses upwards of Rs. 1,30,000, but would merely say that there was a deficit which must be met in some way or other. In page 2 of the accompanying correspondence forwarded by the Clerk of the Justices in his letter of the 1st inst. it would be seen that the total deficit of the present year was estimated by the Municipal Commissioner at no less than Rs. 6,06,235. That estimate, which was made, it appeared in the Municipal Commissioner's letter or memorandum of the 16th of January last, came before the committee of the Bench on the 20th of that month, and the Finance Committee thought that that estimate of Rs. 6,06,235 might be somewhat reduced, and in the latter portion of the memorandum of their proceedings they said as follows :—"The deficit, according to the committee's estimate, must thus be reduced to Rs. 4,66,847 or say Rs. 4½ lacs, which sum, in the opinion of the committee, is the minimum that should be provided from new sources of taxation during the current year to meet the extraordinary expenditure of the Municipality apart from any provision for extraordinary works." They had therefore the opinion of the Commissioner that upwards of six lacs was requisite, and in the opinion of the Finance Committee that Rs. 4½ lakhs at least would be required ; and therefore there could be no doubt whatever that there was a necessity for increasing the taxation for the purpose of paying the way the Municipality for the current year. These accounts appeared to have been adopted by the Bench, for they found from a letter from the Clerk to the Justices :—"By direction of the Worshipful Bench I have the honour to inform you, for the information of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, that the Justices of the Peace for the city of Bombay, at a special general meeting assembled, on the 25th day of January 1869, passed the following resolution, viz : 'That the supplementary budget as amended by the Finance Committee be sanctioned, and that the Commissioner's memo with the Finance Committee's report thereon be forwarded to Government for their information and consideration.'" They might, he thought, therefore take it that the Finance Committee's statement that Rs. 4½ lacs would be required for the present year was one which had received the sanction of the Bench of Justices. The necesity therefore for increased taxation being, as he thought, beyond all dispute, the only matter that remained was the principle of the measure, and that was one which had to be sanctioned by the Bench, and he apprehended that there could be no doubt as to the propriety of taxing on a graduated scale or on a reduced scale persons in the same manner as individuals were taxed under the imperial license or certificate tax ; therefore the present Act had been drafted from the Imperial License Tax Act, reducing the taxation to about one-fourth. Since the select committee had considered the bill, they had made one or two alterations which they suggested for the adoption of the Council. The bill as it was originally framed did not tax incomes of less than Rs. 5,000 per annum or persons whose salaries were less than Rs. 500 per month, but the committee had altered that clause and formed two classes in schedule—A, increasing the taxation to persons whose incomes were between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,500, and between Rs. 2,500 and Rs. 5,000 ; and they had also extended the incidence of the tax in schedule B by lowering it to persons whose monthly salaries either from Government or from private sources were Rs. 300, and upwards. He put that for the consideration of the Council. He had heard it objected by some people that it was somewhat hard to increase the taxation by lowering the incidence of the tax in the manner that had been proposed ; but he would suggest that the proper time for discussing that matter would be when they were going through the schedule, and he would therefore, merely calling attention to the fact that from the evidence taken before the select committee

minute shells, which were unknown to science till found by Mr. Hislop. The beautiful impressions of ferns in our museum were also obtained for us by Mr. Hislop. Here is a section of a palm from the lacustrine formations of Central India; and here are agates with arboriform mineral deposits and specimens of marble conglomerates from Jabulpur, near which on the Nerbada, remarkable specimens of marble rocks, of which beautiful delineations in water colours by the Financial Minister of India, Sir Richard Temple, were lately exhibited.

I must apologize for these rapid pointings. Leaving them I must say a single word on the researches of the Society and its members connected with Indian antiquities. We have explored the religious excavations of Western India, of which I believe there are not fewer than forty great series, some of which consist of many separate caves, as at Kaneri in Salsette, where a hundred of such are to be found, and at Elora where the excavations (Buddhist, Brahmanical, and Jaina) extend over a distance of two miles. The inscriptions have been deciphered and interpreted, our last successful labourer in this work being our learned Vice-President Dr. Bhau Daji. We are now turning attention to the structural temples near us, some of which have been lately admirably photographed under the direction of one of our members (Mr. Burgess). Castings are being made of some of their architectural ornaments by Mr. Terry, the Superintendent of the Jamsetjee School of Arts. The images in our Museum principally belong to the Shaiva form of religion, and to Jainism, an offset from Buddhism. One of the denominations of Shákya Muni, the founder of Buddhism, is *Jina*, the conqueror, *Jaina* is the adjective form of this word. The Jainas recognize twenty-four Jinas. Their philosophical principles are much in accordance with those of the Buddhists.

Our researches in numismatology have been principally directed to the coins of the *Sah*, *Vallabhi*, and *Gupta* dynasties, found in Peninsular Gujarat, formerly known by the name of Saurâshtra. Our learned President, the Hon. Mr. Justice Newton, and Dr. Bhau Daji have done much by their inquiries respecting them, compared with certain ancient copper-plate charters in our possession, to complete our genealogical tables of princes whose names have for many centuries been forgotten. But I need not enlarge on this and kindred subjects, as we have great pleasure in offering you a set of our Journal, in which our proceedings of late years are all recorded.

The ethnography of India is at present occupying much attention. In the tropical forests and mountain recesses of this country, if anywhere, we might expect to find aborigines, or autochthones in the proper sense of the word, if such are to be found. The wildest, and now most isolated, tribes of India, however, speak dialects the cognate languages of which are found exterior to India. They all, there is reason to conclude, belong to tribes which have immigrated into India. With certain intermixtures; they seem all to use dialects belonging to the Aryan, Dravidian, and Sub-Himalayan, Tartar or Mongolian languages. I see that the author of a very able and extremely interesting work on the Santhals, who is collecting vocabularies of the non-Aryan dialects seems to think that the fractional numbers widely used in India required to be accounted for. I see no difficulty in ascribing to them an Aryan origin. *Pâva*, a quarter, which he mentions, is a regular prakritized form of the Sanskrit *pâda*, of the same meaning. *Sadé*, a half, is a prakritized form of the Sanskrit *sârdhé* (*sazardhé*) with-a-half, our *sade-don* being "with-a-half two." The *ad* in *adich* (one-and-a-half) is from *ardha* a half, the latter syllable being used for "one," a word perhaps older than *eka*, (the usual Sanskrit word for one) and suggesting comparison with the Greek *eis*.

After various other remarks on mineral specimens and other objects on the table, Dr. Wilson concluded by again referring to the researches of the Chevalier Dr. Von Scherzer, and by proposing his election as an Honorary Member of the Society.

Dr. Bhau Daji—I have the greatest pleasure in seconding the motion that has been proposed by our honoured and learned Honorary President and in welcoming the learned gentleman from Austria to the shores of our country. The noble object he has in view must undoubtedly command the sympathy and admiration of every person with the slightest pretension to education and learning. The result of the Austrian scientific expedition will no doubt be the gain of not one country in particular but of humanity itself; and in the name of humanity and learning I welcome Dr. Von Scherzer to our shores. (Applause.) I sincerely wish him success in his scientific investigations. (Applause.)

The Secretary—In supporting this motion I can only say that it has afforded the members of the Society very great pleasure to receive Dr. Von Scherzer, and I can safely say that if they can do anything for him at any time they will be glad to give their hearty assistance. (Hear, hear.)

The motion was here put to the meeting and unanimously carried.

Dr. Von Scherzer, in reply, said—Mr. President and Gentlemen, I don't know how to thank you for the kind welcome and for the numerous attentions shown to me in your country; and you will surely excuse me if I attribute it less to my own little merits than to German science in general, which you wish to distinguish—to the Mission with which I have been entrusted; and perhaps there is also mixed with your welcome some noble political motive—a desire to express your sympathy with a people which after a long and severe struggle has at last come into possession of the most liberal religious, political, and social institutions. (Applause). I feel happy to say, that I am not quite a stranger in India; and in fact when I think of what I have witnessed and enjoyed whilst amongst you, I almost forget I am not at home.—It is about twenty years since I first left my native country to start on an exploring visit to the United States of America. I travelled there accompanied by a distinguished German Naturalist, Dr. Moritz Wagner of Munich. I traversed most of the American continent from Canada and the St. Lawrence river down to the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico, and afterwards explored, the at that time, yet little known regions of Central America,—Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, San Salvador and Guatemala. At the latter place I enjoyed the great honour of being invited by the British Museum to explore the ruins of Quiriqua, on the Montagua river. It was the intention of the Trustees of the British Museum to acquire some of these ancient remains and sculptures; but they were far less beautiful and interesting than as described by Stephens, and of such coarse sandstone that it proved utterly impossible to send them home. I therefore attempted to give a pretty clear report of what I saw and found, and was happy to find on my return to England that the learned Trustees of the British Museum agreed completely with my views. (Applause.) My sojourn in Central America ended with a visit to Belize in British Honduras; from there I sailed to Jamaica, spent some months at Haiti, San Thomas, and Havanna, and then returned to old Europe and my home again. Here I published the results of my travels and investigations, some of which have also been translated into English and edited by Mr. Longman. I had scarcely finished my literary work when I was invited by the ingenious and noble-minded, but ill-fated, Archduke Maximilian, who at that time was at the head of our navy, to join an exploring expedition intended by the Austrian Government for a voyage round the world. I left Trieste in April 1858 on board the I. R. Frigate *Novara*, (Commodore Wüllerstorf), and visited Gibraltar, Madeira, Rio de Janeiro, Cape of Good Hope, the Islands St. Paul's and Amsterdan in the South Indian Ocean at the particular request of the late Alexander von Humboldt), Ceylon, Madras, Nicobar Islands, Singapore, Java, Manila, Hongkong, Canton, Macao, Shanghai, Caroline Islands, Sikayana, Solomon Islands, Australia, New Zealand, Tahiti and Chile. Here I separated from the expedition, and whilst the good ship was sailing home round Cape Horn, I went to visit Peru and Panama with the intention to return by way of the West Indies and to meet the *Novara* again at Gibraltar. You see by this rough sketch of my rambles that I have visited nearly the whole of the British dominions on the globe, and I cannot but mention that I was frequently very much deceived in what I anticipated. For instance when I came to the Cape of Good Hope I had expected to find there lots of Hottentots and Bushmen and to see nothing but the most wild African life, but instead of that I met with the highest culture and civilization. At Australia and New Zealand I thought I would witness a large settlement of convicts and a set of cannibals who would even not object to a Naturalist's joint; whilst I met with the greatest civilization possible and witnessed everywhere the blessings of Christianity, freedom, and labour—indeed, I was at last impressed, as if I would have to return to the shores of my own country in order to meet yet with barbarous races and savage customs! (A laugh.) After my return home, in August 1859, I published by order of the Government the narrative of the expedition, in German and English, and it was the same Prince to whom I have already referred, the lamented Archduke Maximilian, at whose instigation and under whose auspices soon afterwards all the different scientific results were published at Government expense—an amount of about £10,000 having been granted by H. M. the Emperor for that purpose. They are now nearly all finished together with numerous drawings and maps, forming seventeen volumes in quarto, and containing besides the descriptive part of the voyage: 3 vols. on Zoology, 2 vols. on Geology, 2 vols. on Botany, 1 vol. on Medicine, 1 vol. on Nautical Physics and Meteorology, 2 vols. on Commercial Statistics, 1 vol. on Languages, 1 vol. on Ethnology, 1 vol. on Anthropometry, containing above 1,000 body-measurements taken during the cruise on numerous individuals of different races by myself and Dr. E. Schwarz, of the medical staff of the expedition. You will allow me to present you with a copy of these publications,—(applause),—and to make that presentation in the name of the Imperial and Royal Government as a token and in appreciation of the important services rendered by your illustrious Society not only to India but to the scientific world in general.—About ten years had elapsed since the return of the frigate *Novara* when I was again placed by Government at the head of the scientific and commercial department of an expedition, which this time has rather more than a mere scientific object in view. It is the intention to extend our commercial relations with the nations of the East. We have done away with many prejudices, and have likewise entered the domain of free trade. (Hear, hear.) We allow all people of the globe to send their goods to us; I think it is only fair that they should also allow us to go and trade with them; and this is the special reason why I appear among you in this most important emporium of Indian commerce. For I think that, when the Suez canal is once opened, this wonderful work will be of the greatest benefit to the enterprize of all seafaring nations, and that an immense trade will spring up between the European countries and the East—and blessed be the day, when a direct line of steamers shall unite this port with the Adriatic and make Trieste as it were the Bombay of Austria and the staple place of Indian cotton for the whole of Southern Germany. I have just passed through Egypt and have spent about a fortnight in investigating thoroughly the actual condition of the Suez Canal. You will perhaps say that I am a layman, that there are many objections, which I cannot appreciate, that I perhaps have been too partially impressed and seized by the attentions and the amiableness which characterise the French people in general and the admirable M. de Lesseps especially. To this I may fortunately reply that I had with me a very clever Austrian Engineer, Mr. Amadeo Gentilli, attached to me by H. E. the Minister of Commerce of Vienna—Mr. Gentilli, who has made his studies in England, France, and Italy, was one of the gentlemen who, under the auspices of Mr. Fowler, the celebrated English Engineer, made extensive surveys with the object to run a railway over Mount Gotthard. I therefore can only repeat that, according to my own judgment, and what I have heard from professional men, that there is not the slightest doubt the Suez Canal will be opened to all seafaring nations on the 1st of October next in its entire length of 162 kilometer, with a depth of 8 meter (26 feet) a width of between 60 to 100 meter on the water's edge and of 22 meter at the bottom. I feel quite convinced that there will not be any difficulty in common merchant shipping of from 1,500 to 2,000 tons getting safely through it at the rate of about 3 to 4 knots per hour, so that the whole passage of the Canal will occupy from 16 to 27 hours. The Company has likewise decided that each vessel shall pay about 10 francs (8s.)—(not £1 sterling as erroneously stated in Lord Mayo's Report)—per ton, and they will moreover warrant the safety of the vessel. Now if the statements are exact—and considering the respectability of M. Lesseps as well as that of his distinguished Engineers, Messrs. Lavalley and Borel, there is *no* reason to doubt them—I am sure, that an immense commerce will take place between Bombay and Germany. Even now you would be surprised to hear of the thousands of bales of cotton that go already to Austria and through that country even as far as Moscow and St. Petersburg. This traffic will naturally be much increased when greater facilities are afforded and freights become cheaper; and this will be the case when the Mediterranean and the Red Sea will be united and M. Lesseps poetical idea of the *Baiser des deux mers* be a fact. I purpose to leave Bombay in a few days to visit some other parts of the country and shall then proceed to Singapore, where I hope to meet the frigate *Donau* and the corvette *Friedrich* early in March. It is my intention to make some collections for the Museum of Art and Industry which we got up in Vienna a few years ago, somewhat similar to the English one at Kensington, and if there should be any objects with which you wish to make exchanges, I shall be most happy to put myself in com munication with the gentleman in charge of this branch. The same remark applies to our Agricultural Museum, for which we wish to get specimens of all the implements, &c., used by the different people in the world. And now I hope you will excuse me if I have trespassed too long on your attention; but in the face of this distinguished assembly—my eyes amazed from the imposing collection of objects of Art and Science surrounding me—my mind overwhelmed with delight, —I thought this to be the right place and the right moment to express to you all my high admiration of what I have witnessed and my deep gratitude for what I have learned during many years wanderings through British possessions, scattered all over the earth like as many glorious monuments of the energy, the perseverance, and the freedom of an immortal people! (Applause.)

The Chairman said he was sure that they were all exceedingly gratified for the most valuable present which the chevalier Dr. Von Scherzer had intimated his intention of giving to the Society in the name of the Austrian Government and that they would all be delighted to value it as a memorial of this most interesting visit. (Applause.)

The best thanks of the Society were voted to the contributors to the library for their valuable presents, and the meeting was then adjourned to Thursday the 11th March next.

SPORTING.

THE BOMBAY HUNT SKY RACES.

SATURDAY, 27TH FEBRUARY 1869.

STEWARDS.

G. S. V. Fitzgerald, Esq. | F. Souter, Esq., C. S. I.
T. P. H. M. Filgate, Esq. | F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq., C. S.
Charles Ashburner, Esq.

Races to be run on a course marked out on the Flats.

1ST RACE.—A sweepstakes of Rs. 20 each, with Rs. 200 added from the fund. For all horses that have never started for public money, the property of *bonâ fide* residents in Bombay, about 2 miles over a steeple chase course, 12 stone. English and Colonial horses to carry the usual penalty with the allowance for mares and geldings. Three horses from different stables to start or the public money will be withheld.

2ND RACE.—A sweepstakes of two Gold Mohurs each, with Rs. 200 added from the fund. For all horses; about 2 miles over a steeple chase course, 11 stone. The usual penalty on English and Colonial horses with the allowance for mares and geldings; previous winners once to carry 5 lbs. extra, more than once 10 lbs. No winners at the Bombay meeting, 1869, allowed to enter. Entrance to be made on Wednesday, the 24th February, before 5 P.M. Three horses from different stables to start or the public money will be withheld.

3RD RACE.—A sweepstakes for all Hockey ponies, thirteen hands and under, that have been used with the Bombay Hockey Club. Owners up, about half a mile over fences. Entrance Rs. 10 to be made on Wednesday, the 24th February, before 5 P.M.

4TH RACE.—A sweepstakes of one Gold Mohur, with Rs. 100 added from the fund. For all galloways that have never won, the property of *bonâ fide* residents in Bombay—about 2 miles over a steeple chase course. Fourteen hands to carry eleven stone, seven pounds allowed for every inch under. Entrance to be made on Wednesday, the 24th February, before 5 P.M. Three horses from different stables to start or the public money will be withheld.

5TH RACE.—Scurry for all horses *bonâ fide* the property of residents of Bombay, weight for inches, 2 stone in excess of Byculla standard, half mile, Rs. 100 from the fund, entrance Rs. 15. To close and name on Wednesday, the 24th February, before 5 P.M.

N.B.—All horses and ponies starting for this meeting must be *bonâ fide* property of European gentlemen, and must be ridden by European gentlemen riders. Gentlemen riding without colours will be fined Rs. 10 each time.

All entries to be made before 5 P.M. on Wednesday, the 24th February, and to be sent with the money due on their account to F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq., Byculla Club, or put into the entrance-box at the stewards' stand, Byculla Race Course, which will be opened at 5 P.M. on that day.

Horses will be measured at the Stewards' Stand, Byculla, on Saturday, the 20th of February, at 4 P.M.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT, C.S.,
Honorary Secretary.

P. S.—Subscribers are requested to pay the amount of their Subscriptions to Mr. Edward Morriss, Treasurer.

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For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to
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Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital £3,200,000
Paid up Capital 2,400,000
Being Called up 800,000
Reserve Fund 500,000

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9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th February 1868. Acting Manager.

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An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 18th February 1869.

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LONDON BANKERS—Union Bank of London.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not at any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

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6 ditto 4 ditto.
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Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may had on application to the Manager.

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Hours of Business—10 to 3; Saturdays 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
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Bombay, 16th February 1869.

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HEAD OFFICE—Hatton Court, Threadneedle Street, London
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up Capital—£800,000.

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The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.—

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On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent. on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000; and on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent'
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

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The Bank's Agency receives Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

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On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission is charged. The amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

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Bombay, 28th January 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited). Established in India 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

Authorised Capital—Two Millions Sterling.
Subscribed Capital £928,200
Paid-up Capital £464,100
Reserve Fund £38,000

HEAD OFFICE.

80, King William Street, London.

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RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

All remittances should be made payable to the Manager, National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,

JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 19th October 1868.

NOTICES.

STILL ON HAND, a few copies of "An Examination of the Principles of the System of Municipal Government in force in the City of Bombay; with a brief exposition of some of its Theoretical and Practical Defects; being the purport of a Memorandum submitted to the Bombay Government by a Local Justice of the Peace."—Price 12 annas.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 21st October 1868

BY AUTHORITY
Of the Board of Trade,
THE SHIP CAPTAIN'S
MEDICAL GUIDE.
Containing plain and clear directions for
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT
of
DISEASES AND ACCIDENTAL INJURIES.
Cash As. 14 Credit Re. 1

SHIP'S MEDICINE CHESTS.
Strong and serviceable, of several sizes.
MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FIRST CLASS PRIZE MEDAL.—MESSRS. SYKES AND DWYER have the pleasure to announce that they have been awarded first class Prize Medal for their selection of Photographs exhibited at the Broach Exhibition.

STUDIO.—No. 9 Hunuman Street, Fort.
Portraits taken daily from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. at moderate rates.

NOW BEING PUBLISHED, a Series of 43 Magnificent Photographs of the famous temples of Palitana, in one handsome volume, with historical and descriptive introduction by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S.
Subscribers registered at the Studio.

FOR SALE, Views of the Broach Exhibition. The far-famed Banian tree at Sookultecra, near Broach, said to be the largest tree in the world—Bombay, Sholapore, Caves of Karlee and Elephanta, hore Ghaut, &c.—Native characters. SYKES AND DWYER.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. SACHE and MURRAY beg to announce that their Series of VIEWS OF BOMBAY and VICINITY are now ready, to which they solicit public inspection.

Size of Plate, 12 in. by 10.
Price Rs. 2-8 per Copy,
or Rs. 2 per Copy to Subscribers for the whole Series of 50 Plates.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

BROACH EXHIBITION.

FIRST PRIZE AWARDED TO
SACHE AND MURRAY,
FOR PLAIN PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS,
FIRST PRIZE FOR PORTRAITS, COLOURED.

MESSRS. SACHE AND MURRAY,
PHOTOGRAPHERS AND COLOURISTS,
RAMPART ROW, NEXT DOOR TO SOUNDY & CO.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 8 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

A large Collection of Views of
CALCUTTA, RUSTIC SCENES, in BENGAL, the
NORTH WEST PROVINCES, and
HIMALAYAS,
Are on Exhibition, to which they respectfully invite inspection.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—A Sixth Dividend of Nine Pence in the £ will be payable to the Creditors on the Estate of Leckie & Co. on and after Monday the 22nd February, instant, at the Office of Messrs. Jefferson, Campbell, & Co.

J. JEFFERSON, Trustee.
Elphinstone Circle, 17th February 1869.

NOW OPENED.—The want of an European Hair Cutting and Shampooing Establishment having been long felt in Bombay, Donald & Co. respectfully intimate that they have arrived from London with all the necessary appliances, including the celebrated Rotatory Hair-brushing Machine.

DONALD & Co.
8th February 1869. 34, Meadow Street.

THE BOMBAY and BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the provisions of Section 155 of the Indian Companies Act 1866, a General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Stearns, Hobart, & Co., Elphinstone Circle, on Monday the 1st March next, at 12 o'clock noon, to receive the Liquidators' account of the manner in which the liquidation has been conducted during the past year.

GEO. A. KITTREDGE,
MORARJEE GOCULDASS, } Liquidators.
Bombay, 28th Oct. 1868.

NOTIFICATION.—Owing to the frequency of instances of claims for remission of duty on wastage on cargoes of salt shipped from Bombay to Calcutta, it is found necessary to impose some check on the carelessness of shippers or masters. It is therefore hereby notified for the information of salt merchants and others concerned, that from and after this date full duty will be charged at Calcutta on the whole of the cargoes of salt shipped for that Port as manifested, minus the usual allowance of 5 per cent for wastage, unless special and satisfactory reasons for allowing any increase of wastage are given.

L. REID, Commissioner of Customs.
Bombay, Office of Commissioner of Customs, 6th Feb. 1869.

NOTICE.—INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION, Limited, (in Liquidation).—FINAL DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS.—Notice is hereby given, that the Third and Final Distribution of the Assets of this company amongst the Registered Shareholders thereof, at the rate of fourteen annas (14 as.) per Share, will be made on and after Monday the 1st March next, daily, between the hours of 12 and 3, at my Office, No. 30 Meadow Street. Shareholders are required to give up their Share Certificates on receiving payment of the final Dividend.

All unclaimed Dividends will be paid on the 20th April next to the Accountant General of the High Court to the account of this matter, and the Official Liquidator will then close his accounts.

A. C. GUMPE-T,
Official Liquidator.
Bombay, 17th February 1869.

SCINDE PRESS COMPANY, Limited,—(In Liquidation.)

शींद प्रेश कंपनी (लिमिटेड.)

सींद प्रेस कंपनी (लिमिटेड.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned are prepared to receive private offers for the purchase of the following Machinery and Buildings of the Sind Press Company (Limited) in liquidation:—

Two pairs patent coupled Steam Engines, fitted with 8 high and low pressure brass pumps, complete, with appurtenances, now lying in the premises of the Fort Press Company, in the Fort.

12 large dressed Stone Slabs for Presses.

20 do. do. for 2 pairs Engines.

One pucka-built Building situate at Kurrachee near the harbour, admeasuring 18,738 square yards, more or less, on which a local cess of Rs. 21½ per year is payable to Government. The land is held from Government on lease for 99 years. For further particulars, apply to

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Bombay, 28th Oct. 1868. Agents for the Liquidator.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced to

by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES,

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Scaldah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE.—At an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company, held at the Office of the undersigned on Wednesday the 10th February 1869, the following Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held 18th January 1869, were unanimously confirmed:—

"That the fee payable on the transfer of shares in the Company be altered from Rupees Ten to Rupees Five, and that Clause 10 of the Company's Deed of Co-partnership be altered accordingly."

"That the Directors of the Company be empowered to borrow money for the legitimate purposes of the Company, upon the credit or security of the property and funds of the Company, to an amount not exceeding Rupees 25,000; and for this purpose to add the following Clause to the Deed of Co-partnership of the Company:

"'57 A.—The Board of Directors shall have power to borrow money for the legitimate purposes of the Company upon the credit or security of the funds and property of the Company, either by way of mortgage, or by issue of bonds, debentures, promissory notes, or other obligations, at any time, and in form and manner, and for the amount which the Board may from time to time determine, provided that the amount outstanding upon any bonds, debentures, promissory notes, or other obligations issued by the Board of Directors under this Clause shall at no time exceed Rupees Twenty-five Thousand.'"

The following Resolutions were then put to the Meeting and passed unanimously:—

Proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Pallonjee Framjee Mehta, Esq.—"That the resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting held on 24th September 1868 be and is hereby rescinded, viz.:—'That the 43 Shares held by the Company be not sold for the present.'"—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Muncherjee Merwanjee Dadina, Esq., and seconded by Dossabhoy Framjee Dhondee, Esq.—"That the Directors are at liberty to dispose of 25 shares out of the 41 held by the Company either by private contract or public sale to the highest bidder or bidders to be applied to payment of the Dividend declared at the Annual General Meeting, 24th September 1869."—Carried unanimously.

ROBINSON & Co., Managers.
Bombay, 10th February 1869.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

THE MANAGEMENT have the pleasure to announce the removal of the Company's FORT business from the old premises to their spacious and commodious NEW BUILDING exactly opposite, now in course of completion.

THE NEW PREMISES have been arranged with a view of meeting a want long felt in the conduct of the Fort business, viz., the separation of the Company's large and various stock into distinct departments, *respectively unequalled in Western India*, in order to present the whole in the manner most convenient for the inspection of customers.

THE MEDICAL and SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT has been the subject of special thought and care. The supply of Surgical and Scientific Instruments is extensive; and the arrangements for the punctual and expeditious dispensing of Medicines much more perfect than formerly, the Department being more completely within the personal control of the Manager in charge of the establishment.

THE FANCY DEPARTMENT—Including Jewellery, Silver Plate, Electro Plated Ware, Dressing Cases, Despatch Boxes, Writing, Dressing, and Tourist's Cases, Travelling and Carriage Bags, Chinese Curiosities, a handsome collection of Bronzes and Parian Statuary, Glass and Porc